

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLIII] No 49 -E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA



This is our special \$6.50
Beaver Coat.

THE HARDY DRY GOODS COMPANY.

Napanee, - Ontario.

Save your
Coupons, don't
give them away
but come all
next week and
get more—see
the new china-
ware

DOUBLE COUPONS

SATURDAY and MONDAY.

Special offerings in Dress Goods and Silks.

Special offerings in Millinery and Mantles.

Bargains in Linens, Flannelettes, Ribbons, Ties, Collars

Special offerings in Skirts, Waists and Suits.

Special offerings in Men's Goods.

Extra values in Fur Goods.



Ribbon Sale Saturday.

25c Ribbon for 10c.

375 yards Duchesse Ribbon, 4½ inches wide, in all good colors, white, cream, yellow, reseda green, Nile, sky, pink, o'd rose, royal, brown.

This is a special bargain—don't miss getting your share.

Remember Saturday 10c.

75c Dress Goods 49c.

For Saturday we lay out 15 pieces Suitings, new goods, up-to-date styles, 60c, 65c and 85c cloths all at one price.

Saturday and next week.

49c the Yard.

1000 Yards Lonsdale Cambrics

Will be placed on Sale THURSDAY MORNING. These are short lengths from 2 to 10 yard pieces of the very finest Cambrics, regularly sell at 13c, 14c, 15c, and 16c. the yard. While they last we will sell them at **11c. the Yard.**

Don't Put Off Any Longer

the buying of that Jacket, stocks are at their best row. Better choice this week than a month hence. Many numbers cannot be duplicated this year. Every circumstance favors the early buyer, choice, fit, value.

Ladies' Jackets—\$3.50, 6.50, 4.50, 5.00, 9.00, 7.50, 8.50, 10.00.

Ladies' Capes—\$5.00, 6.50, 8.00, 10.00.

Fur Lined Capes—Fur Lined Coats. Just a few of each, bargain prices this week.

SPECIAL VALUE—Fur Ruffs, \$3.50, 4.50, 6.50, 7.00. See us for small furs.

Men's Underwear and Gloves.

New shipments of the popular Good Value Underwear, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Fine Un-shrinkable Underwear, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50.

Men's Lined Mitts and Gloves, 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50.

Boys' Mitts and Gloves, 50c, 75c, 60c.

Heavy Working Mitts, 25c, 50c, 75c.

Men's Overalls with bibs and without 50c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00.

Men's Smocks, lined or unlined. Untined 50c, 65c, 75c. Lined \$1.00, 1.25.

Men's Cardigan Jackets, Men's and Boys' Sweaters.

Men's Heavy Knit Top Shirts, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Suits, Skirts, Waists.

We are noted for these goods.—Satisfaction in every particular to the woman who buys here.—FIT, MATERIAL, STYLE, PRICE. Ladies' Cloth Skirts, \$1.75, 2.00. Ladies' Cloth Skirts, \$3.00, 4.00, 5.00. New Tweed Skirts, extra value and very late style, \$4.50, 5.50. Girls' Skirts, \$2.00, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50. Ladies' Suits, \$7.50, 8.50, 10.00, 12.50, this season's styles.

And we can make you up on short notice, suits \$10.00, 12.50, 14.00, 15.00. Try us for Suits. Pick out your material and let us get you up the suit.



Two Hat Specials.

For Thanksgiving Week and Saturday.

50 Ready-to-Wear Hats 75c EACH.

30 Trimmed Hats, dressy hats in every sense, newest ideas, regular \$1.00
4.50 and 5.00 hats in the lot. Special \$3.00

Shamrock Linens.

What about a Thanksgiving Table Cover and Napkins—Shamrock pure Irish Linens are the kind that give Satisfaction. Bleached Double Damask Tableing 60c, 75c \$1.00, 1.25. Double Damask Table Nankins. \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 per dozen

Fine Un-shrinkable Underwear, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50.
Men's Lined Mitts and Gloves, 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50.
Boys' Mitts and Gloves, 50c, 75c, 60c.
Heavy Working Mitts, 25, 50c, 75c.
Men's Overalls with bibs and without 50c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00.
Men's Smocks, lined or unlined. Untinted 50c, 65c, 75c. Lined \$1.00, 1.25.
Men's Cardigan Jackets, Men's and Boys' Sweaters.
Men's Heavy Knit Top Shirts, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.
Men's Night Shirts, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, 1.25.

50 Ready-to-Wear Hats. 75c EACH.
30 Trimmed Hats, dressy hats in every sense, newest ideas, regular \$1.00
4 50 and 5.00 hats in the lot. Special \$3.90

Shamrock Linens.

What about a Thanksgiving Table Cover and Napkins—Shamrock pure Irish Linens are the kind that give Satisfaction. Bleached Double Damask Tableing 60c, 75c \$1.00, 1.25. Double Damask Table Napkins, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 per dozen and up.

Ask for your Coupons—all next week two with every 25c. purchase.—Buy lots, prices and variety favor you here. 2000 pieces China and Glassware on the way to give for our coupons. Save what you have and get more. We are giving Coupons every day.

THE HARDY DRY GOODS CO.

BLOCKS, SLABS, AND CORDWOOD.

—FOR SALE—

CHAS. STEVENS,
West Side Market.

W. G. WILSON,

BARRISTER,

Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83.

OFFICE—North Side Dundas Street,
Napanee, Ont.

NOTICE.

I hereby appoint and authorize Geo. Woods, manufacturer, of the Township of Sheffield, in the County of Lennox and Addington, to act as my Financial Agent, to be held on Oct. 25th and Nov. 3rd, 1904.

HIRAM KEECH,
Candidate.

Dated at Napanee, Oct. 27th, 1904.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL. Paid up \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$3,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$ 475,000

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS
RECEIVED.

INTEREST CREDITED THEREON
HALF-YEARLY.

FARMERS' SALES NOTES COLLECTED AND
ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch

ALBERT COLLEGE,

Belleville, Ontario
Business School Founded 1877.

Practical and thorough. Five complete courses. Many graduates occupying important places as book-keepers and short hand reporters.

\$37.50 pays board, room, tuition, electric light, use of gymnasium and baths, all but books and laundry, etc., for 10 weeks—longer time at same rate. Special reduction to ministers, or to two or more entering at the same time from same family or place. A specialist in Book-keeping, who is also an expert penman, and specialist in Shorthand in constant attendance. The teachers in the literary department also assist in the work. The high character of the College is a guarantee of thoroughness.

Catalogue with specimen of penmanship. FREE.

Students may enter at any time.
Address, PRINCIPAL DYER, D.D.,
Belleville, Ont.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

That desirable property situated on the corner Donald and Water Streets, 2 lots, with young orchard, good well, good fences and first-class garden land. Good frame house with cellar.
Apply to
E. J. POLLARD,
Office of this Paper.

WANTED—Reliable lady to take orders for our tailor-made skirts and rain-coats. Good commission. Write quickly.

DOMINION GARMENT CO.,
Guelph, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE.

The east half of the east half of Lot Number Ten, Third Concession, Township of Richmond, fifty acres more or less. Fifteen acres woodland. Apply to
H. M. DEMEROUT, Solicitor.
Napanee.

THE LIQUOR LICENSE ACT.

An application has been received for the transfer of the Tavern License now held by Daniel Coyle for the Paisley House in the Town of Napanee to Mack Conger of the town of Napanee.
A meeting of the License Board will be held at the office of J. C. Huffman Esq. in the town of Napanee on the

19th November inst.

at the hour of ten o'clock a.m. to consider the above application,
W. A. ROSE,
License Inspector.

THE LIQUOR LICENSE ACT.

An application has been received for the transfer of the Tavern License now held by J. J. Walsh for the Campbell House, in the town of Napanee, to Harry Taylor, of the Town of Cobourg.

A meeting of the License Board will be held at the office of J. C. Huffman, Esq. on the

19th November inst.

at the hour of ten o'clock a.m. for the purpose of considering the above application.
W. A. ROSE,
License Inspector

NOTICE OF MEETING.

The County Council

of Lennox and Addington will meet at the Council Chambers, in the Court House,
Napanee, on

Tuesday, 22nd., Nov. 1904,
at 2 p.m.

All accounts must be in the hands of the undersigned not later than Wednesday, 23rd., November, in order that they may receive consideration.

W. G. WILSON,

County Clerk,

Dated, 1st., November, 1904.

COURT OF REVISION, TOWN OF NAPANEE.

Notice is hereby given that a Court will be held, pursuant to the Ontario Voters' List Act by His Honor the Judge or the acting Judge for the County of Lennox and Addington, at the Court House, in the Town of Napanee, at the hour of 9 o'clock in the morning, on TUESDAY 29th DAY OF NOVEMBER 1904, to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of Napanee for 1904.

All persons having business at the Court are required to attend at the said time and place.
JAMES E. HEERING,
Clerk of the Municipality of Napanee.
Dated this 13th day of Nov. 1904

The Kaiser is reported seriously ill.
Corn-Off takes off corns and warts too. No pain. 15c at WALLACE'S.
Daniel Gorman of Port Stanley is dead, in the 109 year of his age.

Mr. Doyle of Ottawa, aged eighty-eight years, dropped dead while walking on the street.

Cross cut saws from \$1.50 up, axes and buck saws from 50c up, axe and saw handles 15c up, lined and unlined mitts 25c up, Horse blankets and halters cheap at
GREY LION HARDWARE.

COURT OF REVISION, TOWNSHIP OF RICHMOND.

Notice is hereby given that a court will be held, pursuant to the Ontario Voters' List Act by His Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of Lennox and Addington, at the Town Hall, in Seib, on the 16th DAY OF NOVEMBER 1904, at the hour of 9 o'clock a. m. to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of the Township of Richmond for 1904.

All persons having business at the Court are required to attend at the said time and place.
A. WINTERS.

Clerk of the said Municipality.
Dated the 17th day of October, 1904.

FOOD FOR THE CAT.

Puss Should Get Green Stuff Both In Winter and Summer.

It is a common thing to hear women say that they cannot keep growing plants of any kind in their rooms on account of the cat, who persists in nibbling and biting the leaves and new buds as they make their appearance, sometimes destroying in the course of a few weeks some favorite or rare fern or flower.

The reason for this seeming vandalism is perfectly plain or ought to be. The cat requires green food if it is to be kept healthy and happy and takes the shortest road to getting it.

In summer, following this need of its system, a cat will eat grass freely. In winter or in the city, when this supply of green fodder is cut off, common sense suggests that the cat be artificially provided with it.

For its own sake as well as for the safety of the Boston fern and the rubber plant, why not plant a cigar box of soil with some quick growing thing like oats on sorrel and let the cat help itself?

It will soon realize the glad fact that the plants are meant for it, as proved by the fact that indulgence brings no aftermath of slaps or scoldings.

As one crop fails so another and keep it up till Mother Earth provides a more liberal supply of her own, and your cat will bless you.

The Throne of England.

Some authorities hold that the coronation chair in Westminster abbey is entitled to be called the throne, as being the one occupied by the sovereign at his or her coronation. Others maintain that the throne in the house of lords is really the official throne, as it is occupied by the sovereign for state purposes at the opening of parliament. Others again say that there is no real throne in the strictest acceptance of the word and that all the thrones or chairs of state in the various palaces throughout the kingdom are equally entitled to be called "the throne," inasmuch as they are used as such when the sovereign happens to be in residence at that particular palace and holds any levee or other strictly official reception. The most general opinion, however, seems to be that the throne in the house of lords is really entitled to be called "the throne of England."

BREAKFAST IN ENGLAND.

The Evolution From Ale and Wine to the Modern Meal.

According to the Oxford Dictionary, 1163 is the date of the earliest mention of breakfast, but until a century ago it consisted only of a draft of ale or tea or chocolate. There were only two meals a day—dinner, ranging from 9 o'clock in the morning in the fifteenth century to noon in the seventeenth, and supper, which similarly advanced from 5 in the afternoon to 7 o'clock. Peeps, for instance, went down to the admiralty at 4 and 5 in the morning on no other breakfast than half a pint of wine or a dram of cordial. But in the eighteenth century dinner was gradually postponed until 5 or 6 o'clock in the afternoon. When it passed midday breakfast became a necessity and a meal. Before this hunger had demanded the addition of bread and some such relish as radishes to the morning draft.

But when, a hundred years ago, cold meats and fish began to be served at breakfast the utmost surprise was expressed. Its novelty made it fashionable and led to the giving of breakfast parties. Eleven or 12 o'clock was the hour, and it was declared to be par excellence the meal for poets. Tom Moore was an inveterate breakfaster and after the trencher work sung for the company's entertainment.

Breakfast finally became an institution, as a necessary oasis in the long stretch between supper overnight and dinner the next afternoon. This acceptance of breakfast a century ago thus made England for the first time a three meals a day nation.

Ancient Trees.

In the sequoia groves of California there stand trees so old that they may well have cast their leaves and shed their seed on the night of the Nativity. On Mount Lebanon the survivors of the groves which escaped King Solomon's fourscore thousand hewers still stretch their gigantic arms and scatter their cones for the children of the west to carry away.

Money in Some Clothes.

Hoax Jokers has gone into the clothing business. Hoax—He ought to do well. There's money in clothes. Hoax—There's never any in mine.

Very Careless.

Mrs. Tuffy—Didn't Mrs. Green leave her card? The New Mail—Yes m, she left it, an' I had to chase her two blocks to give it back to her.

Thinking is the talking of the soul with itself.—Hugo.

All the Newest Games

—at—

Pollard's Bookstore

THE FREE PRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

DA—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, 1904

THE HAY BAY FERRY.

A public meeting held in the town hall Monday evening to discuss ways and means to improve the transportation across Hay Bay so that the residents around Adolphus-town and that vicinity could more easily visit Napanee, was very poorly attended. All together there was not more than twenty-five or thirty present. Councillor Graham was asked to take the chair and preside, which he did in a very able manner. In a very few words he explained the reason of the gathering. He was quite sure that the question to be discussed was a very important one, and it was to be regretted that the attendance was small. Among those present he noticed Messrs. S. A. Peterson and B. Buck, residents from the south side of the bay, and he would ask them for their opinion of the question.

Mr. Peterson stated that on an average he went to Picton three times a week, and took with him heavy loads. He would much prefer to come to Napanee, but the conditions were not favorable. To reach Woodcock's ferry he had to descend a very steep hill. Then when he had crossed the bay another steep hill had to be climbed on leaving the ferry, and it was next to impossible to do this with anything of a load. If the conditions were improved he felt satisfied that a lot of trade now going to Picton would come to Napanee.

Mr. Buck was of the same opinion as Mr. Peterson as to the conditions surrounding the getting to Napanee across Hay Bay. The town of Picton was making a great effort to get the trade from that particular section of this county. The establishing of the ferry at Glenora, the financial assistance given it by the merchants, doctors, council, and everybody interested in the welfare of Picton, would go a long way towards taking the trade away from Napanee. The Metropolitan Bank at Picton cashed their cheque checks for them and charged them nothing. In fact almost every inducement possible was held out in order to secure this trade.

Mr. F. W. Hart said he was quite familiar with the present conditions of the ferry and the difficulties encountered in getting to and from it. The revenue from the present ferry was not such that would warrant Mr. Woodcock, the present owner, in making the required improvement, and if we wanted any change we would have to do just the same as the town of Picton is doing. He thought it was up to the merchants and business men of Napanee, together with the town council, to assist and bonus a good ferry, and thereby get the trade which is rightfully ours instead of having it go to merchants of other towns.

Mr. Woodcock had conducted the ferry across the bay for the past thirty years and during that period he had never had an accident occur. He admitted that probably he was a little late in starting in the spring of the year, but this was due to the fact that he wanted to be perfectly sure that his boat was properly caulked and safe, and it was undoubtedly due to this fact that he had never had an accident. His fees were moderate and he made the trip across the bay on an average of five minutes. He suggested that a committee be appointed to go over to Hay Bay and look over the ground and see what could be done. He admitted that the approaches at both ends of the ferry were not good but then they could be improved, which no doubt would be a benefit to the town, inasmuch as it would help to bring more traffic this way, and the merchants and business men would thereby be the gainers. He thought the ferry was in the right place and did not favor a change of location.

Mr. T. F. Rattan said the merchants, doctors, and in fact all the business men, go to Adolphus-town and South Fredericksburgh and advertise and make an effort to get this trade while the people of this town sit idle and allow it to gradually slip through their fingers. This is the first year the ferry has been in operation at

NEWBURGH

This is lovely weather. Hope it continues.

The choir of the Methodist church gave the musical part of the programme at the concert in Violet one evening this week. It was rather a formidable contingent, as will be observed by the following: Sopranos, Mrs. Mears (leader), Misses Chant, Shorey, Scriver, Thomas and Wood; altos, Mrs. G. B. Thomson and Miss Nesbitt; bass, P. D. Shorey; tenor, F. D. Moore; organist, Miss Thomson. Rev. J. F. Mears and D. A. Nesbitt accompanied the singers.

Miss Hawley, Napanee, is the guest of Miss Thomson.

James Benn and wife, Richmond, spent Sunday at Mrs. John Shorey's.

F. G. Miller spent Sunday with Harold Ryan, Camden East.

C. H. Finkle shipped several carloads of buggies last week.

The high and public schools were closed on Thanksgiving day.

Rev. J. Gandier preached at the Union Thanksgiving service in the Methodist church on Thursday morning.

Our citizens, as a general rule, are filling their bins with coal.

Train No. 6, going south, due at 5 48 p.m., has been several hours late each night for the past few evenings.

Sugars sold at wholesale prices both yellow and granulated. Buy it now before it goes higher. Redpath's is what is sold at GREY LION GROCERY.

LAPUMS WEST.

Farmers have about finished their fall ploughing in this section.

Mrs. Levi Brown is out again after being confined to the house for several days with a sprained shoulder.

T. E. Furra, of Colebrook, gave us a call on Tuesday night.

John Brown, of Colebrook, spent Sunday at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Huff spent Sunday visiting at M. Love's near Yarker.

Mrs. J. W. Brown, of Chicago, is visiting at L. Brown's for the present week.

Sperry Rikely is home for the winter.

Schuyler Rikely has returned to Limerick, N. Y. to spend the winter.

Mary Browne and Flossie Clyde spent a week visiting at Atkin Snider's, near Odessa.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Clyde were in Kingston on Tuesday.

Jas. Huff and A. Reid were to the city on Saturday.

F. E. Brown took a very interesting photograph, on Tuesday, of a party of hunters from Wilton and elsewhere, as they were returning, with a capture of fourteen deer.

Howard's Pure Cod Liver Oil at WALLACE'S.

DESMOND.

Quarterly board met at Centreville on Tuesday, and same officials were unanimously put in again.

Mrs. Lizzie B. Switzer was a guest at Belleville last week.

Coleman Switzer has completed his kitchen and wshed, and the new white house adds greatly to the appearance of the street.

Mrs. Cole and daughter are guests of Miles and Richard Wilson.

Albert McDonald, Charlie Switzer and Frank Switzer and Misses Annie Bell, Etta McDonald and Edna D. Caracallen were guests of Mrs. Alfred Snider, Napanee, on Sunday, November 6th.

Miss Maggie Price spent Monday evening at Belle Hill.

Mrs. Fred Batelle and baby Irene, have been ill with la grippe, but are convalescent.

DON'T FAIL TO HEAR HIM

THE BEST..... OYSTERS

AT—

J. F. SMITH'S.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co. R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

PERSONALS

Mr. Vincent Kouber is spending a couple of days in Hamilton, the guest of his brother.

Mr. Chas. Vansalstyn returned to town this week after an extended visit through the Northwest.

Mrs. Gordonier, Napanee, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. W. McClellan, Kingston.

Mrs. James O'Brien has gone to Toronto for a few days to visit friends.

Mr. James Wilson, son of Uriah Wilson, M. P. is seriously ill at his home, with heart trouble.

Mr. John Quick spent Thanksgiving in town.

Mr. and Mrs. James Milligan and daughters, Carrie and Annie, leave on Friday for Vernon, B. C., where they will reside.

Mrs. John English expects to leave shortly to spend the winter in California.

Mrs. W. A. Steacy and son, Aubrey, spent Thanksgiving day with relatives in Perth.

Dr. Simpson and sons, Allan and Beverley, spent their Thanksgiving in Orangeville with the doctor's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Brisco arrived home Monday after a 2 months' visit with friends and relatives in the west. They were delighted with our great North-west, and its possibilities for the young farmer.

Mr. Ira D. Clarke returned home this week from the west.

LIBERAL CONVENTION

A meeting of the Reform Association of Lennox will be held in the Town Hall, Napanee, on Saturday, November 19th at two p.m. to nominate delegates to attend the Liberal Convention to be held in Toronto on November 23rd, and for such other business as in the opinion of the meet-

Mr. Hiram Keech was in town on Wednesday.

Miss Cora Madden was in Kingston on Tuesday.

Mr. McNaughton and the Misses Templeton spent Thursday in Yarker.

Master Cecil Wilson spent Thursday in Deseronto.

Rev. J. J. Wright, White Horse Pass, Yukon, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kelly on Sunday last. Mr. Wright conducted services in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hawley returned from a trip to Manitoba on Monday.

Mr. Frank Perry is able to be around again after his serious illness.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Campbell were in Belleville a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bellhouse spent Thursday in Hamilton.

Mrs. J. Fennell and Mrs. W. A. Baker spent Thursday in Deseronto.

Mrs. Alf Connolly was the guest of Mrs. John Lowry, on Wednesday.

Mr. Laddie Watson is spending Thanksgiving in Montreal.

Mr. John Collins, of Belleville, spent Thanksgiving Day in town, the guest of his parents.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union will be held at the Ontario Agricultural College on Monday and Tuesday, December 5th and 6th, starting at 1 30 p.m. on the 5th.

Experiments in agriculture and horticulture have this year been conducted on nearly 5,000 farms throughout Ontario. The results of the carefully conducted work will be summarized and presented at the annual meeting, to which all interested in agriculture are invited.

Some of the special subjects to be presented and discussed at the meeting this year are as follows: "Selection Self Corn" How to Farm Success-

right place and did not favor a change of location.

Mr. T. F. Ruttan said the merchants, doctors, and in fact all the business men, go to Adolphustown and South Fredericksburgh and advertise and make an effort to get this trade while the people of this town sit idle and allow it to gradually slip through their fingers. This is the first year the ferry has been in operation at Glenora, and yet a considerable amount of business had gone to Picton where it should have come to Napanee. Unless something was done next year the amount of trade lost would be a good deal more. There is talk of establishing a canning factory here in the near future and then the improvement of the conditions of this would be one of the first questions.

W. T. Gibbard said the people of Napanee took no interest in matters of importance. The number of people present bore out his statement. He realized the fact that this ferry question was of great importance to the town, and yet the business men did not seem to take enough interest in it to attend a meeting and discuss it. The people did it all in talk and not in action. The question is, would the town be willing to take some decided action in this matter. The town of Picton had taken action and in consequence that town had been greatly benefited thereby. He was of the opinion that the town council should take the matter up and take whatever steps they thought best.

Messrs D. B. Wilson, Dr. Ming, W. A. Rockwell, E. Loyst, J. F. Chalmers, and others spoke along the same lines as the above, and all thought it was due time something was done.

Moved by Mr. D. B. Wilson, seconded by Mr. W. T. Gibbard, that the town council be asked to get in communication with the councils of South Fredericksburgh, and Adolphustown, and decide on a date for a meeting at Woodcock's ferry when the ground could be thoroughly gone over, the objections noted, and some definite action decided on. The motion carried unanimously. Coun. Graham will bring the matter to the attention of the council at its next session on Monday night.

Prescriptions.

THE MEDICAL HALL

Fred L. Hooper.

Two of a Kind.

"Yes," said the young clerk who had been trotting in double harness for nearly two weeks, "I've got a boss wife."

"Well, you have my sympathy," rejoined the man who had come in to buy a bottle of hair restorer. "I've got that kind of a wife too."

Kept Him Guessing.

"Suppose I were to tell you you must not go to the matinee today," said Mr. Nazzari. "How would you like that?"

"Oh," ambiguously replied his young wife, with a steely glitter in her eye. "I wouldn't mind."

He Wanted Action.

Investment Broker—What you want, I presume, is something that pays large dividends. Prospective Investor—No, I don't care about the size of the dividends just so I get 'em often enough. I'm no hog.

The great struggle of life is first for bread, then the butter on the bread and last sugar on the butter.

Try The Plaza Barber Shop for first class up to date work. We want your custom and will do your work to please you. The Plaza A. WILLIS.

guests of Mrs. Alfred Snider, Napanee, on Sunday, November 6th.

Miss Maggie Price spent Monday evening at Belle Hill.

Mrs. Fred Batelle and baby Irene, have been ill with la grippe, but are convalescent.

DON'T FAIL TO HEAR HIM

J. W. BENGOUGH,
Canada's Greatest Cartoonist
and Prince of
Entertainers.

Brisco Opera House,

Wed. Nov. 30th.

Fuller announcement next week.

BOGUS BALLOT BOXES.

Ottawa, Nov. 13.—The Dominion Government are making a strict investigation into the alleged introduction of bogus ballot-boxes in West Hastings, and if there is wrongdoing the guilty parties will be punished. As soon as the attention of Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick was drawn to the report he instructed the Dominion police to conduct an inquiry, and Constable Chamberlain was sent to Belleville for that purpose. He reported to his chief that ballot-boxes had been imported from the United States as bee hives and brought into West Hastings. Not satisfied with this, the Minister of Justice despatched the Commissioner of Dominion Police to West Hastings. Lieut. Col. Sherwood went to Belleville on Friday and is still there. Mr. Fitzpatrick wired to Mr. G. F. Shepley, K. C., of Toronto, to consult with Col. Sherwood, and to take proceedings against any persons who might be shown to have been privy to a conspiracy to stuff the ballots. The Minister of Justice has not yet received Col. Sherwood's report, nor has he learned any additional facts concerning the alleged plot. He is determined, however, to leave no stone unturned to bring to book those associated with the contemplated fraud.

On Saturday evening Lieut. Col. Sherwood arrived in Toronto, and consulted with Mr. Shepley, and as a result there will probably be informations sworn out against three or four prominent citizens of Belleville. It is said that important information was received by the detectives from one of the parties who had some knowledge of affairs, and that this information guided the authorities in the matter. Mr. Du Vernet, who was acting for Gus Porter, M. P. for West Hastings, will attend the preliminary inquiry at Belleville to watch the case for his client. Mr. G. F. Shepley, K. C., will of course act for the Government.

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—Lieut. Col. Sherwood this morning returned from Belleville, where he has been investigating the importation of bogus ballot-boxes. He declined to say anything for publication other than that he would place the information he has obtained in the hands of Mr. G. F. Shepley, K. C., who has been instructed to prosecute.

HEARING WAS ADJOURNED.

Belleville, Ont., November 16.—(Special)—The charges of criminal libel brought by Mr. E. G. Porter, M. P., against Mr. T. S. Carman, of the Daily Ontario, and Mr. F. E. O'Flynn, a local barrister, came up this morning in Shire Hall before A. F. Wood, M. P. P., and W. P. Hudson, ex-M. P. P., both justices of the peace.

Mr. Flynn objected to the action of Mr. Wood in taking the case. Mr. Wood is from Madoc and so is Mr. O'Flynn. A feud has existed between them for some time, and this lead to Mr. O'Flynn's objecting. Neither of the accused made any plea, and the matter was laid over till Friday.

Nothing like Quick Relief Cough Balsam for bad coughs. 25c at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

CATORIA.

Bears the
Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Fletcher

A meeting of the Ref. rm Association of Lennox will be held in the Town Hall, Napanee, on Saturday November 19th at two p. m. to nominate delegates to attend the Liberal Convention to be held in Toronto on November 23rd, and for such other business as in the opinion of the meeting may be expedient. Representatives from all parts of Lennox are requested to attend.

Miss Edna French and Miss Gertrude Abell spent Thanksgiving with friends at Trenton.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Woodcock and family, Brockville spent Thursday in town.

Miss Jennie Marshall, Kingston, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Coates.

Mr. John Coates arrived home from New York on Wednesday.

Mr. Harry Mowers, arrived in town on Thursday.

Mrs. Seymour Lindsay spent Thursday, at Yarker.

Mrs. M. H. Fralick, is visiting friends at Yarker.

Mrs. Irvine Parks and Mrs. Ezra Hoffman are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hooper, Toronto, West.

Mrs. Jno. Coates is visiting friends in Enterprise.

Mr. E. Francisco arrived home from New York, on Wednesday.

Mrs. Martha Finkle left this week for Boston where she will spend a few months. Mrs. J. A. Snibley and Mrs. Demming will return to Napanee with her.

Mrs. D. Daly is in Toronto for a few days.

Mrs. Connolly and Miss Edna Connolly were in Kingston Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Friskin returned from Manitoba on Monday.

Mrs. Hamilton, Toronto, spent last week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Hill.

Mrs. Dr. Oldham and Mrs. A. G. Connolly, Yarker, Mrs. F. S. Wartman, Colebrook and Mrs. C. H. Boyce, of Kingston are in Toronto for a few days.

Mr. Harvey, of the Hardy Co. spent Thursday in Toronto.

Mrs. Richard Vanalstine and Mrs. Wm. Vine are spending a few days at Hartington.

Mr. Chas. Ingram, Toronto, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Herrington a couple of days this week.

On Wednesday morning last a large crowd gathered to the train at Enterprise to say good bye, to Miss Lizzie Hinch, who left for California. Both old and young were there to wish her every success in the far west. Lizzie will be greatly missed as she was highly respected and every one's friend.

ducted on nearly 5,000 farms throughout Ontario. The results of the carefully conducted work will be summarized and presented at the annual meeting, to which all interested in agriculture are invited.

Some of the special subjects to be presented and discussed at the meeting this year are as follows: "Selection of Seed Corn," "How to Farm Successfully with as little help as possible," "The Shipping of Fruit in Cold Storage," "The Girl and the Home," "Farm Forestry for Ontario," "Actual observations of economical methods of increasing the yields per acre of our Farm Crops," etc.

Ladies' sessions, under the auspices of the Women's Institutes, will be held in the Macdonald Institute on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. On Monday evening a public meeting of interest to all will be held in the Convocation Hall.

Arrangements have been made for single rates to Guelph for the Experimental Union Meeting and the Provincial Winter Fair. The excursion rates start on Saturday, December 3rd. For full particulars in reference to the programme and the excursion rates, write to C. H. Zavitz, Secretary, Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

BIRTHS.

DAVIS—At Deseronto, on Thursday, November 3rd, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Davis, a daughter.

KEHLER—At Deseronto, on Monday November 7th, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Kehler, a son.

MASTERS—At Deseronto, on Tuesday, November 8, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Masters, a son.

HERoux—At Deseronto, on Sunday, Oct. 16th, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Heroux a son.

POTTER—At Deseronto, on Friday, Oct. 21st, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Potter, a son.

HOULE—At Deseronto, on Thursday, October 27th, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Elie A. Houle, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FERRETTA—PIZZARELLO—At Napanee, on Monday, November 14th, 1904, by Father Hartigan, Mr. Pasquale Ferretta to Miss Lizzie Pizzarello.

TYNER—HARTIN—At Selby, on Wednesday, Nov. 16th, by Rev. Richard Duke, Mr. Wm. J. Tyner, Lime Lake, to Miss Laura May, daughter of Mr. John Hartin, West Plain.

MARTIN—BENN—At Hamilton, on Wednesday November 16th, Mr. Geo H Martin of St. Catharines, to Miss Bertha Benn, of Hamilton, formerly of Napanee.

Awake to the Fact.

That again this season we have the strongest line of Boots and Shoes in the town.

We advertise Heavy Leather Boots for heavy wear, at the most reasonable prices.

For those who wear Duck Rubbers we can strongly advise

KANT KRACK RUBBERS.

Your footwear bill will be shorter and the wear much longer if you buy from us.

WILSON & BRO.,

The Reliable Shoe Dealers.

SOME VALUABLE ORCHIDS

REMARKABLE EXHIBITION AT A LONDON SHOW.

Priceless Plants Brought From the Forests of South America.

The great flower show the Royal Horticultural Society just held in the Inner Temple Gardens, contained many floral oddities and a few striking novelties, says the London Express.

The most remarkable feature of the display was the wealth of orchids. Where you have something like \$375,000 worth of these fantastic flowers massed together, you are bound to find something rare, weird, or wonderfully beautiful.

Well known growers had brought plants from all parts of England, and at the end of the three days' floral carnival they were able to congratulate themselves upon having done a record amount of business.

One of the largest growers present stated that the orchid is growing more popular every year, and that owing to the comparatively rarity of the plants prices are always rising. Plants listed at twenty guineas ten years ago are worth fifty guineas today.

VALUE OF PLANTS.

The romance that attaches to the plants, the fact that dangers of all sorts must be faced in tropical jungles and forests by those who collect them, the weird shapes and wonderful hues (some of them almost indefinable) of the flowers—all these have caused the orchid to catch the public interest, and now, when a man with a full purse and a love for flowers covets orchids, he leaves no stone unturned to gratify himself.

There are many common orchids worth, say, half a guinea a plant; and there is no reason, considering their abundance, for thinking that they will ever be sought but common. But when you come among the highly priced specimens, the orchid market sees sometimes some amazing fluctuations. A grower may, one year, have a certain plant worth a comparatively small sum, but in a few years that same plant may be priceless.

ONLY WHITE FLOWER.

Several years ago the Cypripedium flaccidum, a variety of the lady's slipper orchid, was catalogued by Messrs. Bull, of Chelsea, at half a guinea a plant. To-day there are only three plants of that orchid in existence, and they are worth at least 1,000 guineas apiece. The other plants have all died off.

Messrs. Bull showed the only white orchid known to exports. For fifty years collectors had been hunting for such a specimen, when one of the firm's collectors found it in a Brazilian forest. Naturally the plant is priceless.

Its name is Laelia Purpurata, Queen Alexandra. It is of purest white, with a yellow throat, lined with dark brown. Mr. Bull says that he will not run the risk of hybridizing the plant with itself for fear of weakening, or perhaps killing it, by allowing it to produce seed pods. He intends to propagate it by dividing the roots.

The fascination of hybridizing seizes upon all orchid growers, and they find the process an endless source of delight and profit. They never know what whim of shape or color will result, but they are perfectly aware that the mere taking of a tiny atom of pollen from one flower and placing it on the pollen of another may sometimes mean a fortune.

The show itself supplied an instance of fortunate hybridizing. There was an insignificant little bunch of orchid blossom representing one small hybrid plant in Belgium, for which

LIVES IN A STEEL HOUSE

CIPRIANO CASTRO, PRESIDENT OF VENEZUELA.

This House Was Built With the Idea of Protection From Earthquakes.

Cipriano Castro, President of the South American Republic of Venezuela, lives in the most extraordinary dwelling ever inhabited by the head of a State. It stands within a park in the heart of the capital city, Caracas, and is built entirely of steel.

This remarkable Government House, of highly-tempered metal, is covered on the outside by a kind of soft stone, so that the stranger thinks it just an ordinary dwelling, save that it seems rather small to serve as the residence of the first man of the land. Within the steel walls are covered with lath and plaster, so that the visitor sees nothing unusual. Yet the walls, floor and ceiling of the half-dozen rooms composing that house are entirely of steel, and the whole is built upon a foundation of heavy rods of steel and cement.

President Castro erected it in haste, at huge expense, personally directing its construction. Then he moved in and christened it "Misa Flores," and by that name it is known—and laughed at—by all South Americans.

The steel house was not built with forethought of fire, or flood, or wind, but the earthquake. For it is earthquake proof. Its few rooms resemble the compartments in a safe-deposit vault, and in this strong box of a place the President spends most of his time. Here, indeed, all the official business of the Chief Executive of the Republic is transacted. And here, too, lives

THE SENORA CASTRO.

The Castros both come naturally by their fear of earthquakes. When the little town of Cucuta, a suburb of Caracas, was some years ago shaken from the face of the earth, as a crumb from a table-cloth, Senora Castro was the only member of her family to escape with her life. And Castro himself, who happened to be standing on a hill outside the town, saw his abode crumble like a house of cards upon the heads of those within.

Again, in October two years ago, a midnight earthquake threw Castro from his bed. Then, in his fright he jumped through a window to a paved court and broke his leg. The next day he conceived the idea of the steel house, believing that a house built of that metal upon a very deep, solid foundation of cement would withstand any earthquake, no matter how violent.

Accordingly, he ordered steel beams for the frame and steel plates for the walls, ceilings and floors from the United States Steel Corporation, and many months were spent in the construction of the only steel house, so far as known, in the whole world. As soon as it was finished and furnished the Castros moved in, and it became thus the official Presidential residence of Venezuela. As Castro owns both the house and the park surrounding it, he will probably continue to live in this abode of steel after the expiration of his term of office.

A FEW YEARS HENCE.

Castro can say with more truth than did a monarch of France, "I am the State." For Castro is Venezuela. He has seen no part of the world outside of his Republic, but within his country he is a kind of uncrowned, but absolute, monarch. He rules, not with tongue, or pen, or sword, but with his thumb. As he moves that potent thumb to the left, to the right, so is the law. One day last year a man named Lopez secured entrance by strategy into Castro's steel home, and fired a pistol point-

AFRICA AGAIN EXPLORED

REGIONS WHERE WHITES MAY LIVE AND THRIVE.

Country North of Lake Tanganyika Most Healthful Region Yet Found.

Major A. St. H. Gibbons, of England, has returned from his latest explorations in Africa, with a record of some of the best work that has been done there for years.

On the upper Zambesi River is the native kingdom of Marotselad, whose remarkable ruler, Lewanika, has widened its borders during his thirty years in power till it is about as large as Great Britain and France together. Its powerful ruler, who attracted much attention in England when he went there to attend the coronation of King Edward, is now completely under British influence, and is very desirous that his people shall advance in the ways of civilization.

His country was comparatively little known. The task which Gibbons set for himself and his assistants in his two series of explorations was to cross this land in all directions for the purpose of making a good map of it and studying its resources and peoples. He has done this with great care and labor, and has made a valuable contribution to our

KNOWLEDGE OF AFRICA.

The explorer believes that there are large parts of the high regions of tropical Africa which are well adapted for occupancy by the white races. This opinion is worth noting, as it comes from a man who is conservative and careful in his statements. In all his African work, extending over some years, he has lived chiefly on the high plateaus of the interior within the tropics. He has never had a touch of African fever, and in spite of the hardships of pioneering his health has been as good, or better, in Africa than in England. For one thing, he has escaped the colds to which the people of the temperate latitudes are so liable.

There are three regions in tropical Africa which strike Major Gibbons as offering the best prospects for European settlement. One of them is the large plateau of Marotselad, where the surface rises from 3,500 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and is capable of growing many useful products on an extensive scale. A considerable variety of cereals do well there, as well as many fruits, cotton, sugar, and, in the lower lands, rubber. Cattle do better in that country than in any other part of Africa within his experience, and few white men have seen so much of inner Africa, for he has travelled through it from Cape Town to the Mediterranean.

AN EQUALLY GOOD REGION

is the higher plateaus of Uganda to the north of Victoria Nyanza, where, Major Gibbons says, wheat growing on a large scale may be developed. He sees no reason why wheat may not ultimately be sent with profit to England, although the country is far away. When a lock and weir are put in the Nile below the Dunie Rapids, there will be no bar to navigation between the Albert Nyanza and Egypt.

But the finest region of all is one to which little attention has yet been drawn. It is among the highlands of Ruanda, north of Lake Tanganyika, which, he says, is the most healthful and promising country he has seen in inner Africa.

The country rises to 5,000 and nearly 6,000 feet above sea level. It is a mountainous region, with no end of plantations and well-tilled fields of grain, sweet potatoes, beans, peas and other crops. Major Gibbons says that the people are far above the average African tribe in agricultural

AFFAIRS IN TRANSVAAL

THE BOERS ARE LEAVING THE COUNTRY.

Large Numbers Are Moving to German Southwest Africa.

When the South African war ended a large exodus of the Boer population was predicted, for it was said that many would seek new homes rather than live under the British flag. The exodus did not occur. Influential Boers advised that it was best to wait until it was seen what events would bring to the defeated people under the new regime. A few small parties of irreconcilables went to try their fortunes in Mexico, Argentina, Chile and Java, but the movement was not important, nor have its results encouraged others to follow these pioneers, for they are not thriving under unaccustomed conditions of climate and living.

The emigration movement seems, however, to have been only deferred. According to letters from the Transvaal printed in the Hamburg Nachrichten and other German and Dutch newspapers, the people of the former Boer republics are greatly dissatisfied. They voiced the prevailing feeling at their Congress in Pretoria in May last, when they asserted that the British had not kept their promises concerning schools, aid to impoverished farmers, taxation and local self-government.

The impulse to leave the land of their fathers was rekindled at this meeting. Many have left their lofty plateau, and many others are preparing to follow. Several small parties have this year started little settlements in Portuguese East Africa, south of the Zambesi, but their prospects of success are not bright, for they are already writing home that they like neither the climate, the soil, nor Portuguese.

METHODS OF GOVERNMENT.

In July last fifty Boer farmers sailed for Tanga, the German port in East Africa, and with their farming implements went inland on the railroad to Korogwe, where they are now opening small farms in the valleys among the Usambara Mountains. Boer newspapers from the Transvaal say that 300 families are preparing to follow their example.

If we may judge from the hearty approval given to the wild scheme of the well known Varend Vorster, one of the wealthier Boers, many of his compatriots are welcoming even visionary projects that promise to take them beyond the sphere of British rule. His plan is nothing less than to form a new Boer state in German East Africa under the suzerainty of the German Government. He called a meeting at Bronkhorst-spruit on July 9, which was attended by hundreds of Boer farmers from all over the country. Vorster declared that his plan had received the approval of the German Consul-General at Cape Town. He believed it was possible to establish a Boer republic in German territory and to start it off with 6,000 families from the Transvaal and Orange River colonies.

This impracticable scheme is worth mentioning only because it throws light upon the present mental attitude of the Boers toward their new rulers. The project is laughed at in Germany. The idea of a Boer republic on German soil is declared to be ridiculous, and the project of settling 6,000 white families from the lofty and temperate plateaus of South Africa on the lower equatorial lands is called the purest nonsense. A considerable number of Boers may thrive among the mountains of German East Africa, but the conditions are not favorable for

WHOLESALE IMMIGRATION.

The removal of large numbers of Boers to German Southwest Africa is viewed more favorably. The German government, it is said, after the rebel-

result, but they are perfectly aware that the mere taking of a tiny atom of pollen from one flower and placing it on the pollen of another may sometimes mean a fortune.

The show itself supplied an instance of fortunate hybridizing. There was an insignificant little bunch of orchid blossom representing one small hybrid plant in Belgium, for which its owner—Mr. Charles Vuylsteke—would not take \$15,000. The plant was considered far too precious to send to London from the nurseries at Loochristi, where it was raised.

One extraordinary thing about this hybrid is that its father, *Cochlidia Neetzlinia*, a small flower of vivid scarlet, is not a quarter the size of *Odontoglossum Pescatorei*, its white and purplish crimson mother. Yet the resultant hybrid is every bit as large, if not larger, than its mother. Another point about it—indeed, the feature that makes it so valuable—is that it is the first *odontoglossum* orchid to show a hue of red. For years hybridists had been experimenting to introduce red into the *odontoglossum* family. Mr. Vuylsteke has succeeded, and his new orchid—*Odontodia Vuylsteke*—shows a hue of scarlet on a ground of white. Its lips are of rich yellow, and its border is of rose lilac.

Messrs. Cypher, of Cheltenham, showed a valuable novelty in the form of a white and green orchid of the lady's slipper variety—*Cypripedium Callosum Sanctorae*—of pure white, lined with light green.

Among the growing mass of color presented by the thousands of orchids were many individual specimens which at once caught the eye. Sometimes it was for some amazing hue that defied all description, and at other times it was because of an uncanny shade that gave to the flower an air of sinister intent.

"Oh," was the first surprised comment of one fair lady visitor, on catching sight of a *Cypripedium Callosum* Wallisi that looked like a woman mad with drink, "will it burst?" Then, recovering herself, she added with a great deal of truth, "some of them do look dangerous at first."

There was another *cypripedium* that suggested a phantasmal rover; indeed, looking at some of these flowers from certain positions, you could conjure up all sorts of images, quaint, beautiful, and ghastly.

SOME FLY-TRAPS.

In a corner away from the orchids were some plants that really meant danger, although only to insects. There was a specimen of the *Dionaea Muscipula*, the Venus fly-trap plant, with its ugly-looking traps laid ready baited for unsuspecting flies.

Within the trap is a sweet nectar which insects love, and several little spines which they must touch before sipping it. But the touching of those spines means that the trap snaps, closing its teeth and barring all means of escape for the intruder. Then the flower feeds.

Another insectivorous plant shown was a *Sarracenia Wilsonii*, a trumpet-shaped trap about nine inches long. At the bottom is the inevitable bait of nectar. The inner sides of the trumpet are slippery as glass, and when an insect once reaches the bait it can never climb into safety again, but falls a prey to the voracious plant.

AFTER SIX CENTURIES.

The farm of Mid Knock, in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, at present in the occupation of Mr. Robert Moffat, J. P., is about to be taken over by another tenant, and the Moffats' connection with the land ceases after a tie of over six centuries. The lands were granted in 1302 by King Robert the Bruce to Thomas Moffat, who took part in the battle of Bannockburn. In 1607 the lands came into possession of the Buccleuch family, but the Moffats have since remained

world outside of his republic, but within his country he is a kind of uncrowned, but absolute, monarch. He rules, not with tongue, or pen, or sword, but with his thumb. As he moves that potent thumb to the left, to the right, so is the law. One day last year a man named Lopez secured entrance by strategy into Castro's steel home, and fired a pistol point-blank in Castro's face. By a miracle the bullet went astray, flattening itself against the metal wall, and in the rebound striking a member of Castro's Ministry who happened to be in the steel room, seriously injuring him.

The would-be assassin was made a prisoner, and when Castro was asked what should be done with the man, the President jerked his thumb toward the door. That meant that Lopez was to be thrown into the prison having the most ghastly reputation in all the Americas, the Rotunda. Later, when the prison was inspected, the keepers said that Lopez had escaped. The verdict of the people of Caracas, however, was that the prisoner had been murdered and was buried in the gall-yard, Castro having jerked his thumb downward.

A CARACAS POET

not long ago made fame for himself by writing a poem in which he called Castro "Clown of the Steel House." That poet one Dr. Leiro Migare, is at this moment languishing in the Rotunda Prison, having been confined there since last April, when his poem first appeared—this without trial and by the simple mandate of Castro's thumb.

That with Castro fears most, after all, is not earthquake, not Nature, but human aid. He knows, for example, that his own soldiers may turn upon him at any moment, and he lives in constant fear of an assassin's bullet. Hence he remains within the steel house as much as possible, not only because it is proof against earthquake, but because it is also bullet-proof. "He seldom pays us," say the soldiers, "so he is glad when we desert. He simply puts new men in our places. But some day the steel house will become a steel target for a bit of rifle-shooting by the men from whom he is now hiding. We'll fill the inside of that house of his with lead, for the house has windows, and it is always so hot here that Castro cannot close the steel shutters without literally suffocating."

SICK VIOLINS.

Some obscure but definite change takes place in the material of the body of a violin through the vibrations of the music produced, and it is very possible that some stages of this change are detrimental to the tone. The style of playing is said to influence the change, and rest checks it. The maturing of a violin has been compared with the growth of a child, who progressively increases in wisdom and stature, but has stages of weakness, due to the irregular development of parts. The tone of an instrument is also gravely influenced by the setting up of the movable parts, the sound-posts, the bridge, and even the pegs. Many instruments lose much of their power or sweetness if the sound-post is altered a fractional amount from its best position and angle, if the bridge is inclined a little more or less, or shifted, or if the strings are not exactly suited to the violin. Some instruments prefer one pitch, and others another, and all vary with the weather. In addition to this, the best players have moods when they cannot play, and the instrument is often blamed for these.

A minister made an interminable call upon a lady of his acquaintance. Her little daughter, who was present, grew weary of his conversation, and whispered in an audible tone:—"Didn't he bring his amen with him?"

and promising country has been seen in inner Africa.

The country rises to 5,000 and nearly 6,000 feet above sea level. It is a mountainous region, with no end of plantations and well-tilled fields of grain, sweet potatoes, beans, peas and other crops. Major Gibbons says that the people are far above the average African tribe in agricultural attainment, and their fields have considerable resemblance to those of southern Europe.

Dr. Kandt, the zealous German scientist, told him that fever germs and dysentery find no place among the highlands of Ruanda. Major Gibbons adds that the country is a refreshing feast for the eye. The wide-spread pastures are very green, native villages are dotted over them, and the lowing of the cattle and the bleating of sheep and goats give

QUITE A PASTORAL NOTE.

The mountains around are 8,000 to 12,000 feet in height; and overlooked by the mountains and farming lands is the beautiful Lake Kivo, whose surface is 4,800 feet above the sea.

It is therefore far the highest of all the great African lakes. Kivo has another unique claim to distinction. It is the only sheet of water among the tropical African lakes which contains neither crocodiles nor hippopotami. No reason is known for this, unless it is because there are no reeds or rush growing around the shores, as the waves in windy weather prevent vegetation from springing up. The African reeds and rushes are the natural haunt of the crocodile and the favorite food of the hippopotamus, and they cannot get them in Kivo. This lake was the last of the Central African lakes to be discovered.

Major Gibbons says that considering the healthfulness of the Kivo regions, their beauty and the richness of the soil, there is little doubt that when the facilities are offered the settlement of the country on an extensive scale by European colonists will soon follow.

DEATH OF RICHARD BLAIZE.

Marvellous Career of an African Black Man.

A British cruiser swooped down on a slaver off the West Coast of Africa, the human cargo was sent ashore, and among the "pickaninies" saved was a little boy whom the missionaries christened Richard Blaize. This happened many years ago, and the other day Mr. R. B. Blaize died at Lagos, and an honored citizen of the empire, says the London Daily Mail.

It was to Sierra Leone that the released slave child was taken, and a missionary society adopting him, he was educated in the Christian faith, and later entered the printing department at Lagos, in which he rose to be head printer.

But the great Manchester trade that is done on the West Coast claimed him, and beginning in a small way he very soon established a good business. His knowledge of printing was useful, for, carefully noting the designs which were mostly affected by the natives in their own weaving sheds, he registered the native patterns, and soon secured a large trade in Manchester goods bearing the favorite designs.

"I have never met a keener man of business," said a West African trader who had intimate business relations with the native magnate. "His business methods were excellent and up to date; his correspondence was always couched in the most perfect English, and looking at the handwriting one would have imagined he was a hard-headed unimaginative merchant who had never left his Liverpool or London office."

Mr. Blaize was several times offered a seat on the Legislative Council, but declined, owing to an unfortunate impediment in his speech which he thought would prevent him taking part in the debates.

ial lands is called the purest nonsense. A considerable number of Boers may thrive among the mountains of German East Africa, but the conditions are not favorable for

WHOLESALE IMMIGRATION.

The removal of large numbers of Boers to German Southwest Africa is viewed more favorably. The German press says that after the rebellious natives of that colony are subdued there will be a fine opening for Boer farmers who desire to join the hundreds of their compatriots already settled in that colony. The Amsterdam weekly *De Zuid-Afrikaansche Post* says that there will be an opportunity for thousands of Boers in German Southwest Africa as soon as the war is over. They will find abundant pasturage and good tillable areas. They will profit by the experience of their friends now living there. They will learn that the German settlers, in their customs and religious views, have much in common with themselves, and although the official language is German, it is very easily learned by the Boers, who speak a kindred tongue.

The newspaper adds, however, that the German Government should offer more liberal terms to these new comers. Thus far it has welcomed only those Boers who have brought considerable resources with which to begin life. The country needs more brown, and the Germans should welcome poor men if they have the qualities of good pioneers.

This idea is received with favor by the Hamburg Nachrichten and other German newspapers. There is little doubt that the emigration movement already begun will continue for a long time, and it may be that British colonists in a few years will take the places of the unfortunate people who are so dissatisfied with the new order of things that they are willing to undergo many hardships to escape from the conditions imposed upon them.

PECULIAR WORSHIP.

Along the sacred road of Nikko, in Japan, is an idol about which centers one of the most curious worship in the world. Upon the surface of the statue are seen little pieces of what appear to be dried paper. If you stand by the idol for awhile and wait for a worshipper to come along, you will see what these bits of paper are. The devotee halts in front of the image, then scribbles a prayer on a bit of paper. The wad he then chews up into a ball and hurls at the god. If it hits the face and sticks the prayer is sure to be granted, and the pious pilgrim goes away happy. If the ball sticks to some portion of the body the omen is not quite so propitious, and if it falls to the ground there is absolutely no hope!

LANGUAGE MOST SPOKEN.

There are 382,000,000 Chinese speaking the same language, making Chinese the most spoken language. There are so many dialects which are entirely different that they seem scarcely to belong to the same tongue. The inhabitants of Mongolia and Tibet can hardly understand the dialect of the people in Peking. Putting Chinese aside, the most popular languages are as follows, in millions: English, 120; German, 70; Russian, 68; Spanish, 44; Portuguese 32.

OAK SPLIT'S A ROCK.

A wonderful freak of Nature is an oak tree in the Far West, which has grown up from a sapling into a wide-spreading, handsome tree, through a rock of flint stone, splitting the massive rock by the tremendous pressure of its vigorous growth. No one living knows how long Nature has been assisting this oak in its work of stone-crushing. The oldest people in the neighborhood recall the tree in their childhood, and experts in forestry say that it must be fully 200 years old.

TERRIBLE NIGHT'S WORK

FISHERMEN UNDER RUSSIAN FIRE.

Told by Men on Arrival at Hull—The Crane Was Completely Riddled.

A thrilling story was told by the crew of the trawler *Mandalay* on their arrival at Hull, after their experience with the Russian fleet.

George Thomas, the third hand, elected to be spokesman of the party, with occasional promptings from his comrades. His narrative was full of exciting episodes.

"About midnight on Friday," he said, "the *Mandalay* was trawling with the whole fleet of vessels, when all on a sudden we espied a brilliant light to the northward. Our skipper thought it was a searchlight, and we were confirmed in this when it began to sweep the sea, casting a dazzling light on the fishing fleet.

"The light disappeared, and we did not see it again until our skipper decided to alter the trawling course. No sooner had he said, 'There's nothing for us here; let's go further up,' than a whole ring of dazzling light swept around the fleet simultaneously; two white lights and a red seemed to shoot out of the sky.

FUSILADE BEGINS.

"We then knew that it was a signal, for immediately a terrific fusillade from a hundred guns was poured in the direction of the fishing fleet.

"The admiral of the fishing fleet, who just previously had sent up two green lights to signify to the oncoming vessels that trawlers were towing around, at once sent up four more when the firing began, but this only seemed to increase the ferocity of the bombardment.

"As far as we could see there were six battleships, and from the position of their masthead lights they appeared to be in crescent formation—battle array.

"When they had cannonaded it was a perfect ring of fire, and seemed to envelop the whole fleet. Although we were two miles away, and the night was misty, the searchlights playing on our vessel nearly blinded us. All the other trawlers were clearly marked out by the searchlights.

"TO SEE THE FUN."

"Seeing that the firing continued as it did for fully 20 minutes, we thought it must be the Channel fleet having a little practice. I said to my mates, 'This is too good to be lost. I'm going into the rigging to see fun.'

"It was a fearsome spectacle. Had I known the havoc the ships were playing I should have kept below, but we were entirely ignorant of what was happening. Fortunately we cut out of the line of fire, and so escaped injury.

"Suddenly, at the time when the cannonading seemed to be bursting from every point of the compass, a white and red light shot skyward. The firing ceased, and in a few moments the vessels were proceeding southward.

"We continued trawling all night, and when dawn came we moved in among the fleet again.

"At first we could not believe what had happened. The Crane had disappeared, and we were told she had been

SUNK BY THE BATTLESHIPS.

"One of the injured crew said that before she sank the Crane was ploughed and riddled with shot. The winch was shot clean through. The bridge hung by a thread; it was simply matchwood.

"Raked from stem to stern with a remorseless fire, the Crane before she sank is said to have been a heart-rendering sight. One eye-witness told me she was literally blown to pieces.

The son of the dead captain of the

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

PEN PICTURE OF UNCLE SAM'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

Impression He Makes on the Great Majority of His Fellow-Countrymen.

There is about President Roosevelt a brusqueness that is essentially an American quality. He is a man with whom one would not care to take liberties, and exactly the same thing may be said about the United States in its dealings with foreign powers. The temper of the country is pugnacious. It would fight more quickly, probably, than any other large nation in the world. The idea that the President also would be very prompt and violent in resenting any personal affront is founded on fact. All this is pretty well summed up in the word "strenuous" so frequently applied to Mr. Roosevelt and to the age in which he lives. Strenuousness is the ideal of the present generation of Americans. From boyhood the President has led a strenuous life. A boxer at college, a cowboy on the plains, a hunter in the mountains, an explorer, a lover of nature in the West; in the East a politician, a superior sort of detective in New York, Under-Secretary of the Navy, a rough rider in the war with Spain, the leader of a noted charge up San Juan Hill, Governor of his State, Vice-President and finally President. The record tells the story of strenuousness of a very superior order. To cap it all, the President is still a young man.

IN THE MAINE WOODS.

That all his strenuousness would have raised him to the position he now occupies, unless aided and abetted by large means and influential family connections, may be reasonably doubted. In fact, it was his money which gave him a chance to become strenuous. As a youth he was sickly, and so was comfortably despatched to the Maine woods, there to live in the open and still-hunt for the health that had never been his. The President is fond of telling of an adventure he had in the woods, in which he played quite an unheroic part. He was, in fact, soundly thrashed by a native. It was Roosevelt's first encounter with the strenuous life. He longed to be six feet high and two feet thick. On the scene of his discomfiture he vowed to attain as nearly as possible to his ideal, so that he might not again figure as prey for a raw bumpkin. With this resolve burning in his breast, he returned home and re-entered Harvard, where he cultivated gymnastics and the noble art of self-defence.

ROOSEVELT THE WESTERNER.

Still his health did not become all that he desired, and young Roosevelt on completing his course, resolved to go West and become a cattleman.

Though a man of means, he did not attempt to save himself. Fatigue and hardship he courted. He lived not only with cowboys, but as a cowboy. No trail was too long, no weather too rough for the tenderfooted. He became one of three partners in a cattle ranch, and might, had he chosen, have been a ranching king, for he had the money and also the necessary knowledge. But he had not gone West to make a fortune. Health was his primary consideration, and he decided that there were more agreeable ways of establishing and conserving it than in the toil and anxiety which the ownership of vast herds would entail. So he became more and more a hunter and less and less a cow-puncher as the time went by. All over Montana, Wyoming and Dakota he roamed, gathering prairie lore, trophies and increasing vigor wherever he went. He became a Westerner in very spirit, and till this day he has remained one.

LIFE OF THE CZAR'S WIFE

STRIKING PEN PICTURE OF THE CZARINA.

Gladly Leaves Splendid Receptions to Busy Herself in Wifely Duties.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Courier des Etats-Unis* brings out a striking pen picture of the Czarina at home and at court, with details which cannot fail to interest women generally. Here it is said, somewhere reduced in plain English, says an exchange:

"The Czar finds the Empress in the apartments of the children, to whom she speaks sometimes in French, sometimes in German, rarely Russian. She likes the French language and wants the little Grand Duchesses Olga, Tatiana, Maria and Anastasia to cultivate it. Nicholas II., who speaks French perfectly, rarely drops into German. But he and the Czarina never fail to read together the literary novelties that appear in Berlin and Paris.

"The Empress detests formal receptions, although she resigns herself to them when circumstances demand self-sacrifice. But she likes little private parties where she can proscribe luxury and ceremonies. Her soirees at times, to which a limited number of persons are invited, have a special attraction for her, because they permit her to dispense with such extravagant toilet. She appears at them generally with a dark velvet dress enhanced with a single gem. Her hair, which curls naturally, has no diadem and no comb sparkling with diamonds; she simply fixes a rose in it. She wears no bracelets, and on her fingers there are never more than two rings, without counting

THE WEDDING RINGS.

"The simplicity of the Empress is painful to the ladies of honor, who are obliged to follow her example. High Russian society loves splendor, because there are many great fortunes in St. Petersburg, and pompous luxury has no chance to display itself in court except at great official receptions, when the Czarina appears in a splendid toilet, the magnificence of which produces murmurs of admiration. These receptions are usually in the Nicholas hall of the Winter palace, which makes an incomparable frame for the display of refinement and opulence.

"This hall, more spacious than any in the palaces of Europe, is wainscoted in white and bordered by tall mirrors which reflect a thousand electric lights. All fairy scenes fade away before these official receptions, at which as many as three Thousand guests are present. The Empress appears with her hundred ladies of honor, and recalls one of the Orient. She smiles graciously upon all, who bow to her as she passes on. Her light velvet robe sparkles with the fire of innumerable diamonds. Over her head-dress, a marvel of art, a beautiful white bird floats with outstretched wings, with plumage bespangled with brilliants, with eyes of rubies and a peak of coral.

"The respect of such moments reaches the veneration point. Beauty and imperial majesty are triumphant. Precisely in that moment of fascination the Empress of Russia presents herself to the admiration of the elite of her court like a goddess before whom the people

KNEEL AND TREMBLE.

"But what an unsuspected contrast! when the dazzling reception is over, when these attributes of magnificence are replaced in their caskets, when the Czarina reaches her apartments where solitude or maternal anxiety calls her, she busies herself in seeking the dishes which are best for the health of her children.

"It may be said without contra-

COULD NOT INVADE INDIA

BRITAIN HAS THE KEY OF THE POSITION.

Khyber Pass Could be Tightly Closed Against a Strong Enemy.

In an editorial headed "Can Russia invade India?" the *New York Sun* says:—

The present policy of the British Government towards Afghanistan and the frontier tribes appears to be based on a memorandum written by Lord Roberts at Kabul, dated May 29, 1880. It so clearly sums up the policy of those who would preserve Afghanistan and the wild tribes of the north-west frontier as a natural obstacle to a Russian invasion that it is worth quoting. Speaking with all the authority of experience, he wrote:—

WOULD NOT STOP THEM.

"We are now fully aware of the extraordinary difficulties which Russia would have to encounter were she at any time to advance upon India via Kabul, and to how great an extent we could injure and harass her by raising the tribes along the lines of communications which it would be necessary for her to maintain, or, by taking the initiative from our advanced, yet secure, base at Kandahar. The longer and more difficult the line of communication is the more numerous and greater the obstacles which Russia would have to overcome; and, so far from shortening one mile of the road, I would let the web of difficulties extend to the very mouth of the Khyber Pass."

RUSSIA COULDN'T PASS.

The late Sir Edward Hamley, in 1878, held the same opinion, and would have resisted a Russian invasion by blocking the mouths of the Khyber on the British side with an entrenched camp armed with powerful artillery, which would effectually prevent an invading army from ever issuing from it. Col. H. B. Hanna, who formerly belonged to the Punjab frontier force and subsequently commanded at Delhi, holds the same view.

On the whole, it does not appear that a Russian invasion of India would be practicable except with the consent of Afghanistan and in alliance with it; and that could not be obtained so long as the British Government maintained a conciliatory and wise policy toward the Amir and his people.

WELLINGTON'S VIEWS ON ART.

Picture Which the Iron Duke Wanted Landseer to Paint.

Sir George Hayter, the court painter to the late Queen Victoria, was at one time invited to Strathfield Saye, the home of the Duke of Wellington. The duke had promised him sittings for his portrait. The following extracts from the painter's diary, printed in the *London Chronicle*, give an amusing glimpse of the duke's ideas on art. He told Sir George that there was one subject for a painting which he would like to see done well, because he considered that it would be a great lesson

He said: "We are informed that all the animals of the creation had been made for our use, but we don't know how to reduce some of them to obedience: the lion, the royal tiger, the hyena, and others; but Van Amburgh has effected this. What I want Landseer to paint for me is Van Amburgh,—he is a fine, athletic man,—surrounded by the animals he has so well known not only how to render obedient to himself, but also to live in peace with each other; Van Amburgh standing upright, a fine figure of a man, with these animals lying round him, and the lamb between the lion and the tiger, and they dare

which was shot clean through. The bridge hung by a thread; it was simply matchwood.

"Raked from stem to stern with a remorseless fire, the Crane before she sank is said to have been a heart-rendering sight. One eye-witness told me she was literally blown to pieces."

The son of the dead captain of the surken Crane said: "The first intuition I had that we were being fired into was when I heard the shot coming into the ship. I was asleep in my bunk, in the forecabin, at the time, but I immediately dressed and ran on deck, and what a horrible sight I saw there! Lying right up against the winch was the body of my poor father. His head had been almost completely blown away, and I almost fainted at the sight. Then I could see several other members of the crew lying about in various parts of the ship, and I thought at first that they had all suffered the same fate. We had had an exceptionally fine trip, and my father would have made a lot of money out of it. My father had four sons, I being the eldest, and only 16. My father had been eight years in his employment. I do not know what my poor mother will do now."

PILLS ARE DOOMED.

Medicine in Future to be Taken in Vegetable Diets.

The attempt is being made at the Vienna Agricultural Institute to introduce iron salts into the human system in an original manner. The experiments, which are being carried on by the bacteriological department, consist so far in sprinkling a solution of hydrate of iron over large beds of spinach and other vegetables. The theory starts with the fact that these salts, in order to be kept in the body must be "vegetalized." Thus far they simply traverse the system which would otherwise benefit by the vital energy contained in them. The experiments have been crowned with success. At least a large proportion of the hydrate has been introduced into the spinach without hurting its taste in any way, and in such fashion as to become a constituent of the body. Similar attempts are said to have been made without success in Paris some years ago by M. Gabriel Viaud. It is proposed to put the spinach on sale under the name of "feruginous" spinach in all the principal markets and groceries in Vienna. In order to introduce it among the poorer classes, whom it would most benefit, it is being sold at substantially less than the ordinary vegetable.

A POST-OFFICE BABEL.

Singapore is the only British post-office which employs letter carriers for each language. Within that city there are so many different races who receive correspondence addressed in their own vernacular writing that proper delivery is extremely difficult. So hard is it that in some districts it has been found necessary to send the postmen upon their rounds in sets of three. One of these is a Malay in charge of all packets for Europeans, Jews, Armenians, Malays, Arabs, Parsees, and Japanese, which are presumably addressed in European script, or in writing akin to it. The second of the trio is a Chinaman, who deals with correspondence bearing ideographic characters, whilst the third is a Tamil, who takes out letters addressed in the writing of his own race, as well as any in Telugu and Southern Indian writing. These cosmopolitan postmen have, of course, often to consult each other as they deliver the mails, but sometimes even their varied linguistic attainments have to be supplemented by a Sikh who understands Hindustani, Persian, and Northern Indian characters.

ownership of vast herds would entail. So he became more and more a hunter and less and less a cow-puncher as the time went by. All over Montana, Wyoming and Dakota he roamed, gathering prairie lore, trophies and increasing vigor wherever he went. He became a Westerner in very spirit, and till this day he has remained one.

AS POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Having acquired the health he so earnestly sought, Roosevelt's immediate business in the West was at an end, and he returned to the East. Soon after his arrival we find him active in New York politics. His rough sojourn among men "with the bark on" had developed in him a decided gift as a manager, and this, backed by energy, ambition and family influences, made him a leader in State politics. So it came about that at the age of 26 he was elected delegate to a Republican national convention, and became one of the sponsors for Benjamin Harrison. He "furnished" rapidly, and in two years was a candidate for the New York Mayoralty. His defeat was rewarded in two years by an appointment as Civil Service Commissioner, which he held for some years, all the time strengthening himself politically. It was his work as Police Commissioner in New York in 1895 that first brought him prominently before the people who, nine years later, were to elect him President of the United States. Theodore Roosevelt was the best official of that sort New York ever had, and what any one man could do to reform the incorrigible force he did.

A NATIONAL HERO.

His next step was that of Under-Secretary of the Navy, under McKinley, a position he promptly resigned when the Spanish-American War broke out, in order that he might be free to organize a force of rough riders. At the head of this "formidable unit" he saw honorable service in Cuba, and had the good fortune to figure in one or two sensational encounters, so that he came home a national hero. He became Governor of his State, but resigned to accept the nomination for Vice-President. The supreme office became his on McKinley's death. His chief acts as President have been his anti-trust legislation, his intervention in the great anthracite coal strike of 1902, and his really discreditable course with Panama. The Washington postoffice scandal was an incident to his administration for which he cannot be held responsible. President Roosevelt has shown courage, audacity and honesty. It remains for him to prove that he has inherited from his illustrious predecessor any of that deep sagacity and wide toleration which made William McKinley one of the great figures of his day.

FACTS ABOUT REAL RUSSIA.

The war may run into next year, but no longer. Russia cannot stand the drain and the strain. Internally and externally the Russian empire is being strained as it never was; it is laboring like a huge ship in an angry sea. Every defeat makes Pole and Finn take heart of grace; every Russian bayonet that falls into the hands of Japan is one less Russian bayonet between Poland and her long-cherished dream of freedom. Russia is propped on her bayonets; bayonets stand between her and revolution. Russia no more dare denude the empire of her troops than a hunter who has climbed a tree to escape a savage bear dare cut down the tree, because above him is a nest of hornets. It is impossible for Russia to send a million men to Manchuria. We doubt if she will find it advisable to put half that number in the field, in view of the situation at home and the necessity of guarding her European frontiers.

when the dazzling reception is over, when these attributes of magnificence are replaced in their caskets, when the Czarina reaches her apartments where solitude or maternal anxiety calls her, she busies herself in seeking the dishes which are best for the health of her children.

"It may be said without contradiction that the Czarina is the idol of all Russian mothers, and that all Russia blesses her name. To be convicted of this it is only necessary to read the following significant lines in a Russian Nihilist book which has just appeared in Germany, and which indulges in the passionate revolutionary invectives:

"What a lesson this is in the simplicity and the modesty of the Empress of Russia! The Czarina has proved once more that true happiness is not to be found in pomp and splendors, but in the consciousness of duty performed. For a woman there is no higher or more sacred mission than the fulfillment of a mother's duties with religious care. Of this the Czarina is the living proof."

DREAMED OF HIS DEATH.

Fisherman Who Had a Premonition of His Own Drowning.

The story of a dream and its tragic realization has caused a sensation among the fishing folk in the South Devon port of Brixham, England.

With a great shriek of terror Walter Funeaux, one of the crew of the trawler Lyra, aroused his wife and family early one morning recently. Trembling with fright he explained to Mrs Funeaux that he had been terrified by a horrible dream.

"I was on board the Lyra," he explained, "and I saw a big steamer coming down on us. She struck our boat, and I saw us all drowning."

During breakfast on the same day Funeaux seemed sadly depressed, and made frequent references to the scene which presented itself so vividly in his sleep. Mrs. Funeaux herself at last became alarmed, and endeavored to persuade her husband to remain at home during the next voyage of the Lyra to the fishing grounds.

"Well, so I would," answered Funeaux, "if I thought I could get a hand to go in my place, but I suppose I should have some trouble to get any one."

Later in the day the Lyra put to sea, her crew of five including Funeaux. All night they remained on the fishing grounds away out in the Channel, and at daybreak the vessel was cruising about in company with other trawlers from the same port. Suddenly a steamer, which proved to be the Heathbank, of London, proceeding from Antwerp to Barry, crashed into the Lyra, cut her almost in two, and a moment later she had sunk.

A boat was put out from the steamer to the succor of the struggling crew, but the only man picked up was the second hand, named Tucker, and he was lifeless.

Funeaux's dream had been fully realized.

FIND THE BLIND SPOT.

How many know that there is a blind spot in each eye, no matter how perfect your sight may be? This little spot is exactly where the optic nerve enters the eye, or about one-tenth of an inch nearer the nose than the centre. To discover this spot take, for example, two rubber-tipped lead-pencils and hold them together at arm's length, directly in front of you, one in each hand, close your left eye and fix the sight of the right eye on the left-hand pencil, gradually separate them until about 6 inches apart, when you will find you have lost sight of the rubber on the right-hand pencil. While this is a natural condition in all perfect eyes, still the fact will be doubted by many until it is tried.

to paint for me the man I saw," he is a fine, athletic man,—surrounded by the animals he has so well known not only how to render obedient to himself, but also to live in peace with each other; Van Amburgh standing upright, a fine figure of a man, with these animals lying round him, and the lamb at his feet for he places the lamb between the lion and the tiger, and they dare not touch it.

"That is not all you see. In an adjoining cage these ferocious beasts are together, not injuring each other. This is education; this is the great moral lesson.

Then he lamented that Edwin Landseer's health had not permitted him to paint this picture for him, and repeated the description of Van Amburgh's prowess.

Sir George also says that the duke amused the company very much by an account of his attending divine service in London always at eight o'clock in the morning at the Chapel Royal; that he never found more than the officiating priest and a sort of Abigail, and that he, the duke, always acted as clerk; that he uniformly went through all the responses with a loud voice, even to the amen. He said, "I suppose if the people of London knew that I, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, regularly attended as clerk at the Chapel Royal every Sunday, they would at least not leave room for me even to get in," thus appearing quite aware of his own great popularity at the same time recognizing in himself the humble Christian who goes to pray and who is willingly clerk in an empty chapel.

GREAT WARSHIPS.

Facts About Three New British War Vessels.

The three armored cruisers of the current shipbuilding programme which are to be laid down at Portsmouth, Devonport and Pembroke will reach the high water mark in cruiser construction.

The new vessels, which will be named Minotaur, Shannon, and Defence, will practically be battleships. In both power and size they will exceed anything of their class afloat. The following are the particulars of the ships:—

Guns—Four 9.2-inch; ten 7.5-inch.
Shells—380 pounds and 200 pounds.
Rate—Four shells per minute.
Penetration—2 1/2 feet of iron.
Armor belt—300 feet of six-inch steel.
Gun protection—Eight-inch steel.
Speed—Twenty-three knots.
Horse-power—57,000.
Boilers—Water-tube.
Displacement—14,600 tons.
Cost—About—£800,000.

Mr. Philip Watts, the designer, made a study of warship attack when he was in private service at the great firm of Armstrongs, at Ynysside, and his investigation led him to develop a combination of the speed of the cruiser with the battleship's strength in guns.

The broadside discharge will be 100 pounds heavier than in our present best cruisers. The guns will be longer and more powerful, and their striking power three and a half times as great as that of the latest cruisers afloat.

Plainly described, the new cruisers will be as effective at three miles as other cruisers now are at two miles, and in general power they will be half as strong again as vessels of the County class and twice as powerful as those of earlier design.

The power of attack with 9.2-inch that of the newest French ship, the Edgar Quinet. The 9.2-inch guns will be mounted in pairs on barbettes on the forecabin and upper aft decks. The 7.5-inch guns will be in barbettes on the upper deck, five on each side.

"What cowards these men are!" said Miss Antique. "Here I am forty years old, and not one has had the courage to propose to me!"

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You can depend on Ayer's Hair Vigor to restore color to your gray hair, every time. Follow directions and it never fails to do this work. It stops

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falling of the hair, also. There's great satisfaction in knowing you are not going to be disappointed. Isn't that so?

"My hair faded until it was about white. It took just one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor to restore it to its former dark, rich color. Your Hair Vigor certainly does what you claim for it."—A. M. BOGDAN, Rockingham, N. C.

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EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

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MARLBANK.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald.....	\$1.00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.05
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.65
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$1.80

PROTECTING FRUIT TREES FROM MICE.

Ordinary building paper, which costs a mere trifle, is also a first rate protection, but it is not of much value as a preventative of sunscald. Tar paper is also effective, but as trees have been injured by its use, it is better to be on the safe side and use something else. In any case the lower end of the paper should be banked with earth, so that the mice cannot readily get under it to the tree. A mound of earth about a foot high around the base of the tree will often turn them, and even snow tramped about the tree has proved effectual, but these are not so trustworthy as the veneers or the building paper.

The Fruit Division also points out that this plague of mice is largely due to the common practice of destroying every owl and hawk that can possibly be shot or trapped. It is a great mistake to do this. varieties of owls and hawks are great mouse-eaters, indeed mice constitute the chief item in the bill-of-fare of most species. At least ten varieties of owls are classed as residents of Canada, and of these only the Great-horned Owl is a menace to the farmer's poultry yard. Of a species of hawks commonly found in Canada, only three are classed as chicken hawk, viz., the Sharp-shinned Hawk, the Goshawk and Cooper's Hawk. The four varieties usually known as "hen hawks" scarcely ever visit poultry yards and an occasional depredation is far more than counterbalanced by their services as destroyers of mice, rats, squirrels and other enemies of the farmer.

DESTROYING WEED SEEDS.

There are many ways in which weed seeds may be destroyed on the farm, says Mr. G. H. Clarke, Chief of Seed Division, Ottawa. Quantities of weed seed get out into the farmyard at threshing time. There is a general tendency just at that time to do things with a rush. The threshing machine is apt to be overcrowded and many of the weed seeds as well as a considerable quantity of grain carried out with the straw. These are likely to germinate and grow with the next crop. A little care in the barn at the time of threshing and cleaning of grain, especially seed grain, will do much to lessen future labor with hoe and cultivator. Cleanings from grain containing weed seeds should be boiled or very finely ground. The seeds of many of the worst weeds are so small that it is not safe to trust to grinding to kill them; they should be boiled. It is not wise, either, to throw worthless screenings in roadways. Many of them will be carried away in mud on the hoofs of horses and the wheels of vehicles and so distributed widely. The seeds of most weeds of the Mustard family have such a pungent flavor as to render them unpalatable to stock. The admixture with meal of even a small quantity of Worm-seed Mustard would render it useless for feeding purposes.

The enactment of laws to compel the cutting of weeds before they have ripened seed should be dealt with by the provincial and municipal authorities, because the majority of weeds are necessarily local in character, on account of the diversity of climate, soil, and methods of farming. It may be said that further laws of this sort would not be enforced any better than those we now have. But it is the duty of all farmers to make sure that they are not responsible for the spread of weeds from their farms to others. Good farmers should endeavor to create a strong public sentiment against shiftlessness on the part of those who are disposed to allow their fields to become overrun with weeds, so that the danger which now exists, and the greater danger which is in prospect, may be met in such a

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the life health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Sore Throat and Coughs

A simple, effective and safe remedy for all throat irritations is found in

Cresolene Antiseptic Tablets

They combine the germicidal value of Cresolene with the soothing properties of slippery elm and licorice.

10c. All Druggists

thus in the dark, none of the chlorophyll or green coloring matter of the leaf develops, and the stalks are bleached to a pinky white. When cooked and made into sauce or pies, they turn a beautiful pink color and are much finer in appearance and flavor than stalks which are grown in the ordinary way in the garden. Cropping may be continued for several weeks, until the roots have exhausted themselves, after which they should be thrown out, as they are of little use for growing again.

We would suggest that our readers try growing two or three roots this winter, and let us know the results next spring.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder—Rev W. H. Main, pastor of the Baptist Emanuel Church, Buffalo, gives strong testimony for and is a firm believer in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. He has tried many kinds of remedies without avail. "After using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder I was benefited at once," are his words. It is a wonderful remedy. 50 cents.—65

Namby Pamby.

The term "namby pamby," which has come to be applied to a person of vacillating character as well as to weak literary productions, was originated by the poet Pope. He applied it

Cultivating Brains.

Cultivating Brains is our business—that is, in a practical way. We teach young people, ambitious for business advancement, things that place their feet firmly on the ladder of success.

The phenomenal success of our College has been due to the results obtained, and the substantial positions readily secured by our graduates.

Write for catalogue containing full particulars of tuition, fees, &c., and see what others say of our work. Address—JNO. R. SAYERS, Principal and Proprietor,

Picton Business College,
Picton, Ont.

NAPANEE CHEESE BOARD.

1137 cheese were offered for sale at the cheese board Friday afternoon last—350 white and 787 colored.

All the cheese sold at 9½c.

Usual buyers present.

The following factories boarded:

	NO. WHITE COLORED	
Napanee.....	1	43
Croydon.....	2	..
Clairview.....	3	..
Tamworth.....	4	..
Sheffield.....	5	..
Centerville.....	6	..
Palace Road.....	7	75
Phippen No 1.....	8	75
Phippen No 2.....	9	70
Phippen No 3.....	10	40
Kingsford.....	11	45

PROTECTING FRUIT TREES FROM MICE.

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, issues the following warning: Last winter thousands of fruit trees were girdled and killed by mice, and the same thing will doubtless happen again the coming winter unless orchardists take precautions to prevent it. Mice are not usually very troublesome in orchards where clean cultivation is practised and rubbish is not allowed to accumulate as a shelter for them, but the orchardist will find it necessary to provide some sort of protection if he wishes to be fairly sure of bringing his young trees safely through the winter.

The mice burrow along the ground under the snow in search of food, and as soon as they come to a young tree start to gnaw it. Wooden veneer is probably the most satisfactory protection against them, and it has the additional merit of being a good preventative of sunscald. The veneer is wrapped loosely around the trunk and tied; and an air space is left between it and the tree. These veneers cost from \$3.75 to \$5.00 per thousand.

Every Two Minutes

Physicians tell us that all the blood in a healthy human body passes through the heart once in every two minutes. If this action becomes irregular the whole body suffers. Poor health follows poor blood; Scott's Emulsion makes the blood pure. One reason why

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is such a great aid is because it passes so quickly into the blood. It is partly digested before it enters the stomach; a double advantage in this. Less work for the stomach; quicker and more direct benefits. To get the greatest amount of good with the least possible effort is the desire of everyone in poor health. Scott's Emulsion does just that. A change for the better takes place even before you expect it.



We will send you a sample free.
 Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.
SCOTT & BOWNE
 Chemists
 Toronto, Ont.
 50 cents and \$1.00
 All druggists

Good farmers should endeavor to create a strong public sentiment against shiftlessness on the part of those who are disposed to allow their fields to become overrun with weeds, so that the danger which now exists, and the greater danger which is in prospect, may be met in such a way that noxious weeds will not become too great a burden upon those who make their living primarily from the cultivation of the soil.

Like Tearing the Heart Strings.—"It is not within the conception of man to measure my great sufferings from heart disease. For years I endured almost constant cutting and tearing pains about my heart, and many a time would have welcomed death. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart has worked a veritable miracle."—Thos. Hicks, Perth, Ont.—59

GROWING RHUBARB IN THE CELLAR IN WINTER.

Most farmers who have a cellar at all usually have a good supply of the old-fashioned pie plant or rhubarb. This vigorous growing plant provides a wholesome substitute for fruit early in the spring, before strawberries come in. It is not generally known, however, that it can be made to produce its crop in an ordinary cellar during the winter, when it would probably be more appreciated than when grown in the usual way in the garden in the spring.

The rhubarb plant makes its most vigorous growth under natural conditions early in the spring, when its large leaves store up in the thick fleshy roots a large amount of nutriment for the production of seed during the summer and growth early next season. To get the best roots for winter forcing it is well to allow the plants to make their full growth with little or no cropping of the leaves the previous season, and above all not to allow them to exhaust themselves by throwing up seed stalks. The more liberally the plants are manured and the better they are cultivated, the stronger the roots become and the better the crop they will give when forced in the cellar.

In preparing the roots for the cellar, they should be dug up late in the fall, just before the ground freezes hard. They should then be left where they will be exposed to severe freezing for three or four weeks. If placed under cover in an open shed, or where they will not be buried in snow, it will be all the easier to get at them when it is time to take them to the cellar. About Christmas time they may be put in the cellar and should be banked with earth to keep the roots moist. Care should be taken that the plants are set right side up, as at that season it is sometimes difficult to tell which side of the ball of earth the crowns are on.

In the course of a few days the roots will thaw out, and usually enough moisture is thus accumulated to keep them fresh for some time. They should be watched, however, as they may need watering once or twice during the winter to keep the soil moist. The warmer the cellar, the more quickly growth will start, but for the best results a rather low temperature, about the same as that in which potatoes are kept, is best. In a partially lighted cellar the leaf blades will expand very little, and all the strength of the roots will go to the development of the stalks. If the cellar is light, it is well to darken the part where the plants are kept. If the roots are strong and vigorous, stalks one and a half to two feet in length and two inches in diameter will be produced with little or no expansion of the leaf blade at the top. When grown

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Plitcher*
 The Kind You Have Always Bought

Namby Pamby.

The term "namby pamby," which has come to be applied to a person of vacillating character as well as to weak literary productions, was originated by the poet Pope. He applied it to some puerile verses that had been written by an obscure poet, one Ambrose Phillips, addressed to the children of a peer. The first half of the term is meant as a baby way of pronouncing Ambry, a pet nickname for Ambrose, and the second half is simply a jingling word to fit it.

A Singular Plural.

In a little pamphlet called "Better Say" Mr. J. C. Fernald recalls the dispute of two friends as to whether the word "news" was singular or plural. They telegraphed to Horace Greeley the question, "Are there any news?" Mr. Greeley promptly returned the answer, "Not a new."

ON THE BRINK OF THE GRAVE RESTORED TO HEALTH BY A Wonderful Curative Liquid.

Composed of Healing gums, Balsams, Barks, Etc. This Compound is called the

O. R. KIDNEY CURE

Miss Emma Monroe, Trenton, Ont., says: "I suffered for a long time with nervousness and back-ache. I then got a distressing hacking cough, lost flesh, and felt very miserable every way."

I consulted two doctors; both said I had quick consumption and could only live a few weeks. A friend, who had used O. R. KIDNEY CURE, said she believed my trouble was due to weak kidneys. I commenced its use; and, before I had finished six bottles, I felt like a new girl. That was two years ago, and to-day I am perfectly well and happy."

O. R. KIDNEY CURE is sold by all druggists, 50c. a bottle; or write to

THE O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
 2 Queen St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

Tamworth.....	4	..	..
Sheffield.....	5	..	..
Centerville.....	6	..	..
Palace Road.....	7	75	..
Phippen No 1.....	8	..	75
Phippen No 2.....	9	70	..
Phippen No 3.....	10	..	40
Kingsford.....	11	45	..
Forest Mills.....	12	..	79
Union.....	13	..	50
Odesa.....	14	..	150
Excelsior.....	15	..	..
Enterprise.....	16	100	..
Whitman Creek.....	17	60	..
Selby.....	18	..	100
Camden East.....	19	..	75
Newburgh.....	20	..	75
Deseronto.....	21	..	100
Marlbank.....	22	..	..
Maple Ridge.....	23	..	..

Market Report.

The following report of marketable goods will be interesting to our farmer readers, from which they can form a pretty good idea as to how the latest prices for the different articles range:

(Corrected October, 30th)

FARM PRODUCE.

Butter, 20c. to 22c. a pound.
 Eggs, 20c. a dozen.
 Chickens, 50c. a pair.

VEGETABLES.

Carrots, 10c. a peck, 35c. a bushel
 Cabbage, 5c. head.
 Onions, dry, 25c. a peck.
 Beets, 10c. a peck.
 Potatoes, 50c. to 65c. a bag.
 Potatoes 13c a peck.
 Turnips, 40c. a bag.
 Apples, 10c. a peck.

MEATS.

Pork, 9 to 11c. a pound, \$4.50 per cwt.
 Beef, by the quarter, 5 to 5½c.
 Beefsteak, 10 to 12c. a pound
 Sirloin, 12c. a pound.
 Roast beef, 7 to 10c. a pound.
 Stew beef, 5 to 6c. a pound.
 Salt Pork, 10c. a pound.
 Ham, 13c a pound.
 Bacon, 11 to 15c. a pound.
 Sausage, 12c. per lb.
 Tallow, rough, \$2.50 per cwt.
 Tallow, rendered, \$5.00 per cwt.
 Lard, rendered, 10 to 14c. per pound.

GRAIN.

Wheat, 75 to 85c. bushel.
 Barley, 40 to 45c. bushel
 Rye, 45 to 47c. bushel.
 Oats, 35 to 40c. bushel.

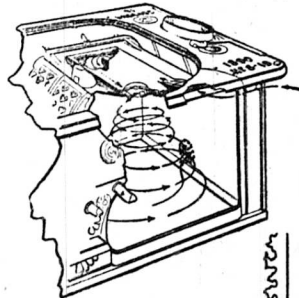
The United States were visited by the worst snowstorm and blizzard in many years in the early part of this week.

Properly Aerated Ovens

It is just as essential to eat fresh air as to breathe it.

By an ingenious device applied only to

Souvenir Ranges



fresh air is made to pass through small flues, over the top of the oven, just back of the hot fire box. Thus heated, it enters the oven and by a direct current of air the impurities and cooking odors are carried up the chimney.

This arrangement makes Souvenir ovens purer, sweeter, more active and easier to heat and manage than any others.

The Gurney, Tilden Company, Limited

Manufacturers

Hamilton Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver

Our personnel guarantee as well as that of the makers goes with every stove
 Call and see the Souvenir Ranges.

BOYLE & SON

TOY BOOKS AND ANNUALS.

not entirely.

The diminished size and weight of the brain are said to be a fundamental sexual distinction in the human species. It is not peculiar to civilized men and women, but is found universally among savages, wherever sufficient observations have been made.

There is said to be also a difference of balance between the various parts of the compared brains. The occipital lobes, which preside chiefly over the physical functions of the organism, are declared to be more voluminous in the female than in the male, a physiological fact which is contrary to common belief.

It appears to be unquestionable that in purely intellectual endowment the man is superior to the woman. On the other hand, in the equally noble emotional capacity the woman is superior to the man.

Perfectly Satisfied.

"Every man I've told that I had rheumatism has offered me a cure except Jenson."

"What did Jenson say?"

"I told him I had it, and he said he was glad to hear it."

Similarity.

Uncle Jerry's memory had begun to play queer pranks with him, but he refused to admit the fact and stoutly insisted that he could remember things as well as ever.

On one occasion while calling at the house of a friend he was introduced to a stranger whose name was Eddy.

In the course of the conversation that followed he addressed the stranger as "Mr. Whirlpool."

"I beg your pardon," said the other, "but my name is not exactly Whirlpool. It is Eddy."

"I beg your pardon for the mistake," replied Uncle Jerry courteously. "I was misled by the—er—similarity of sound."

Narrow Chests.

The old theory that consumption was inherited is utterly discredited by modern medical science. The germs of consumption must be received from without. These germs are every where. They are constantly being received and cast out by the healthy system. It is the narrow chested whose inheritance is weakness who fall a prey to consumption because they are too weak of lung to resist and throw off disease.

Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes weak lungs strong. It cures obstinate deep-seated coughs, bleeding lungs, weakness, emaciation and other conditions which if neglected or unskillfully treated find a fatal termination in consumption.

\$3,000 FORFEIT will be paid by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y., if they cannot show the original signature of the individual volunteering the testimonial below, and also of the writers of every testimonial among the thousands which they are constantly publishing, thus proving their genuineness.

"In the spring of 1900 I was taken with hemorrhage of the lungs, and became very weak and short of breath, lost flesh and had no appetite," writes Mr. E. L. Robinson, of Xerxes, Tenn. "I was persuaded to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The first few bottles seemed to do me but little good. I thought I would soon be a victim of that dreaded disease, consumption. Had almost given up in despair when my friends persuaded me to give your 'Golden Medical Discovery' a fair trial. I commenced its use. I weigh 160 pounds now, and when I commenced I only weighed 120 pounds. If any one doubts this statement I will be pleased to answer any inquiry."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." Nothing is "just as good." Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the clogged system from impurities.

OTTAWA is a very temperate town, Champagne, conservative candidate, was at the bottom of the list. Champagne usually goes to the head.

Fossil Pills.—The demand is proof of their worth. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are beating out many fossil formulas at a quarter a box. They're better medicine easier doses, and 10 cents a vial. A thousand ailments may arise from a disordered liver. Keep the liver right and you'll not have Sick Headache, Biliousness, Nausea, Constipation and Sallow Skin.—61

WHY NOT BOTH HANDED?

Sailors and Musicians Use Their Left Hands—Can You?

Most people are not right handed to the extent generally implied. Pianists and to a greater extent violinists give as difficult work to the left hand as to the right. Most cricketers can at any rate stop and catch a ball pretty much as well with one hand as with the other. In the gymnasium, even in fencing and single sticks, either hand is practiced. In boxing the left is the more used, though this may be due to the co-ordinate use of the right leg. Generally speaking, when the two hands are used simultaneously the right has no excessive mastery. Right handedness is a matter of degree with different people. Most surgeons are a good deal better with the left hand than men of other professions, and a great many of them bear personal witness to the benefit they owe to their ambidexterity.

We may perhaps at once grant that almost every one would be the better for a little more control over his left arm and fingers. Let any one attempt to write a sentence with his left hand, and he will feel some sort of shame for the impotence of his will over his members. The Japanese approach more nearly than any other nation to the ideal of ambidexterity, and it is a fair inference that they owe to the training of their left hand some part of the mechanical and perhaps artistic skill for which they are becoming famous. The left hand is practiced considerably in the education of our sailors, and it may be their "handiness" is partly the result of this training. On the whole, the educated classes are pitifully helpless in the common demands of manual work.

A Crusher.

Violinist (proudly)—The instrument I shall use at your house tomorrow evening, my dear sir, is over 200 years old. Parvenu—Oh, never mind that. It's good enough. No one will know the difference.

Very Often.

Teacher—Now, then, what do we mean by composition? Little Girl (eagerly)—Please, miss, composition is the art of bringing simple ideas into complication.

Two Opinions.

Parson—Do you take this woman for better or for worse? Groom—Well, her folks thinks it's for better, but mine thinks it's for worse.

Too Much Talk.

Browne—To what do you attribute the troubles of the world? Towne—To the mobility of the lower jaw.

He who is destitute of principles is governed by whims.

Kidney Experiment.—There's no time for experimenting when you've discovered that you are a victim of some one form or another of kidney disease. Lay hold of the treatment that thousands have pinned their faith to and has cured quickly and permanently. South American Kidney Cure stands pre-eminent in the world of medicine as the kidney sufferer's truest friend! —62

TOY BOOKS AND ANNUALS.

Pollard's Bookstore

E. J. POLLARD, Prop.

How to Cure a Spavin!

If your horse has a Spavin or a Curb, or in fact bunches, lameness, etc., we will tell you how to get the best results. All that is necessary for you to do is to drop in and see us, or write us a post card and we will give you advice as best to get rid of them. We do not charge you a cent, advice is FREE, and it is as you wish, that is, use the treatment or not. The treatment will cost from 25c to \$1.

We claim we have the most positive cure and the best goods ever offered for this trouble, or anything pertaining to lameness, unhealthy sores, bunches, soreness and swelling, etc.

DOUGLAS & CO., Napanee.

Mr. Chas. Smith, Clarendon, Ont., says: I have used your Egyptian Liniment to cure a Spavin. It did it. My horse was so lame it seemed cruel to drive him, but after using four bottles at 25c each he was permanently cured. He has not shown signs of lameness since. It is now over 18 months since we cured him.

Nature's Gospel.

Sky and water, vapor and vegetation, earth and sun, are ever friendly and hospitable. They are perpetually running on some missionary errand in each other's behalf. They preach the creed of brotherhood in that temple whose roof is fretted with the stars.

He only employs his prejudice who can make no use of his reason.—Cicero.

Hedrite

is the grandest, most scientific and safest cure for any kind of headache. Without being a laxative, it regulates a disordered stomach, and is therefore something entirely new for a bilious headache. It clears the brain and makes you fit for the day's duties, and to those who are troubled with nervous headaches at night, it acts as a calmative, and insures refreshing sleep and bright mental activity the next morning.

Your physician will tell you that the safest and best form in which to take a headache cure is a tablet. Powders and wafers vary, containing either too much or too little of a prescription. All Hedrite tablets contain the same ingredients to a 1-100th part of a grain. They can be easily broken or crushed and swallowed with a drink of water. You will find that after taking Hedrite for a few attacks that your headaches will come less frequent, and in time will altogether disappear, unless brought on by careless and irregular living.

We are the only headache specialists in the world.

A postal card will bring you a sample box, containing two doses, free. Don't buy before you try. The Herald Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal.

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 517

A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....

34 YEARS EXPERIENCE

21 YEARS IN NAPANEE

Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

H. M. DEROCHÉ, K. C.

Barrister,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.

Office—Grange Block.

Money to loan at "lower than the lowest rate."

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.

Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office. 57



DR. C. H. WARTMAN
DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

County of Lennox and Addington

Treasurer's Adjourned Sale of Lands For Taxes.

COUNTY OF
LENNOX & ADDINGTON, } BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT under the hand
TO WIT: of the Warden and the Seal of the County of Lennox
and Addington, bearing date the 29th day of July, 1904,
and to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the lands mentioned in the following
list for arrears of taxes due thereon and the costs as therein set forth.

I hereby give notice that unless the said arrears and costs are sooner paid I shall proceed to sell the said lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the taxes and costs, at the Court House in the town of Napanee by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, THE (SEVENTH) 7th DAY OF DECEMBER (AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS IF NECESSARY) in the present year, 1904, beginning at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, in compliance with the provisions of the Assessment Act.

The Treasurer may adjourn sale if necessary by giving public notice.

The public will please remember that this is a Strictly Cash Sale. Private cheques will not be taken in settlement of purchase unless accepted by the bank on which they are drawn.

TOWNSHIP OF ANGLESEA.

Part of Lot 30	1	95	3 years or over	\$15 84	\$4 04	\$19 88	Patented....
Lots Nos 32, 33, 38, 39	1	400	.. ..	55 19	6 00	61 19	Not patented.
Lot No. 40	1	25	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Patented....
.. 41	1	25	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
.. 36	1	25	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
.. 24	1	25	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
.. 35	1	25	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
.. 34	1	25	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
.. 19	1	25	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
.. 29	1	25	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
.. 31	1	25	3 years or over	35 10	32 00	67 10	Patented....
.. 4	4	100	.. ..	6 37	3 56	9 93	Not patented.
.. 9	4	100	.. ..	10 44	3 77	14 21	.. ..
.. 33	8	50	.. ..	2 16	3 50	5 66	.. ..
.. 9	15	50	.. ..	6 15	3 50	9 65	.. ..

TOWNSHIP OF CAMDEN.

Part of Lot No. 46	8	2	3 years or over	\$ 2 88	\$3 25	\$ 6 13	Patented.
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TOWNSHIP OF KALADAR.

East 1/2 of Lot 27	1	100	3 years or over	\$20 00	\$4 25	\$24 25	Not patented.
N 1/2 of Lot 2	1	108	.. ..	7 70	3 63	11 33	.. ..
N 1/2 of Lot 1	1	160	.. ..	5 36	3 50	8 86	Not patented.
E 1/2 of Lot 24	1	108	.. ..	15 21	4 00	19 21	.. ..
Lot 7	2	200	.. ..	23 80	4 45	28 25	.. ..
Lots Nos. 1 and 2	2	400	.. ..	17 48	4 12	21 60	Not patented.
S 1/2 of Lot 29	4	70	.. ..	16 10	4 21	20 31	Not patented.
E 1/2 of Lot 5	5	100	.. ..	7 51	3 61	10 76	.. ..
W 1/2 of Lot 5	5	100	.. ..	7 90	3 65	11 55	.. ..
S 1/2 of Lot 4	6	100	.. ..	5 34	3 51	8 85	Patented....
Part of Lot 5 owned by E. W. Benjamin	7	18	.. ..	2 83	3 50	6 33	Not patented.
Lot No. 1	7	105	.. ..	14 31	3 96	18 27	.. ..
Lot No. 1	8	105	.. ..	15 80	4 05	19 85	Not patented.
Lot No. 2	9	200	.. ..	27 62	4 63	32 25	Patented....
Lot No. 5	10	200	.. ..	31 50	4 82	36 32	Not patented.

VILLAGE OF NEWBURGH.

Part of Lot 41, S. S. Water Street	1	1/2	3 years or over	\$11 57	\$3 58	\$15 15	Patented....
Part of Lot 17, east side of Main Street, known as the Agricultural Grounds	1	7	.. ..	59 16	5 95	65 11	.. ..
Lot No. 20, N. S. Concession Street	2	1	.. ..	7 10	3 36	10 46	.. ..
Lot No. 65, W. S. Main Street	1	1/2	.. ..	6 72	3 33	10 05	.. ..
Lot No. 4, E. S. Brock Street	2	1/2	.. ..	28 58	5 85	34 43	.. ..
Lot No. 45, N. S. Water Street	1	1/2	.. ..	3 82	3 25	7 07	.. ..

ROBT. W. PAUL,

IRVINE PARKS,

Warden of the County of Lennox & Addington.

Treasurer County of Lennox & Addington.

County Treasurer's Office, Napanee, Nov. 16th, 1904.

First published in THE NAPANEE EXPRESS, at Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, on August 12th, 1904.

MEN WITH LONG HAIR.

When British Soldiers Were First Forbidden to Wear Curls.

Matthew of Westminster tells us that in 1127 Henry I. ordered all the soldiers of England to cut their hair a proper length and not wear it like women. This custom of wearing hair like women rose, according to William

ARISTOTLE AND ENGLISH.

The Classic Author's Many Contributions to Our Vocabulary.

During the middle ages Aristotle was practically the only secular author read in Europe, for the priestly class were the only readers, and their learning was mostly confined to theology.



Miss Hapgood tells how she was cured of Fallopian and Ovarian Inflammation—and escaped an awful operation by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for four years with what the doctors called Salpingitis (inflammation of the fallopian tubes) and ovaritis, which are most distressing and painful ailments, affecting all the surrounding parts, undermining the constitution, and sapping the life forces. If you had seen me a year ago, before I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and had noticed the sunken eyes, sallow complexion, and general emaciated condition, and compared that person with me as I am today, robust, hearty and well, you would not wonder that I feel thankful to you and your wonderful medicine, which restored me to new life and health in five months, and saved me from an awful operation."—Miss IRENE HAPGOOD, 1022 Sandwich St., Windsor, Ont.

Ovaritis or inflammation of the ovaries or fallopian tubes which adjoin the ovaries may result from sudden stopping of the monthly flow, from inflammation of the womb, and many other causes. The slightest indication of trouble with the ovaries, indicated by dull throbbing pain in the side, accompanied by heat and shooting pains, should claim your instant attention. It will not cure itself, and a hospital operation, with all its terrors, may easily result from neglect.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I can truly say that you have saved my life, and I cannot express my gratitude to you in words.

"Before I wrote to you telling how I felt, I had doctored for over two years steady and spent lots of money in medicine besides, but it all failed to do me any good. My menses did not appear in that time, and I suffered much pain. I would daily have fainting spells, headache, backache and bearing down pain, and was so weak that it was hard for me to do my work.

"I used your medicine and treatment as directed, and after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, menses appeared, my womb troubles left me, and I have been regular ever since. I used fourteen bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier together, and am now restored to perfect health. Had it not been for you, I would have been in my grave.

"I will always recommend your wonderful remedies, and hope that these few lines may lead others who suffer as I did to try your remedies."—Mrs. T. C. WILLIAMS, R. R. No. 1, Manning, Iowa.

Such unquestionable testimony proves the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound over diseases of women.

Women should remember that they are privileged to consult Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., about their illness, entirely free.



A Casket of Pearls.—Dr. Von Sian's Pineapple Tablets would prove a great source to the disordered dyspeptic if he

The Steam Engine.

The steam engine was made perfect.

Forbidden to Wear Curls.
Matthew of Westminster tells us that in 1127 Henry I. ordered all the soldiers of England to cut their hair a proper length and not wear it like women. This custom of wearing hair like women rose, according to William of Malmesbury, in the reign of William the red king. Young men, he says, then endeavored to rival women in delicacy of person, to mince their gait, to walk with loose gesture and half naked.

Anselm in 1102 enacted that clerks who had long hair should be compelled to have it cropped so as to show part of the ears and the eyes. William of Malmesbury does not mention the edict of Henry I., but he relates that in 1128 a certain knight who prided himself on the luxuriance of his tresses, having dreamed that he was strangled by them, cut them off immediately on waking.

This example, he adds, spread throughout England, and almost all military men allowed their hair to be cropped a proper length. But, alas, this decency did not continue long, for scarcely a year expired ere all who thought themselves courtly lapsed into their former folly, and those who had no natural curls put on false ones.—London Standard.

The Classic Author's Many Contributions to Our Vocabulary.

During the middle ages Aristotle was practically the only secular author read in Europe, for the priestly class were the only readers, and their learning was mostly confined to ecclesiastical treatises. It was during this period that the English language was developing into its present form.

Aristotle treated of every subject which came within the range of thought in his time and introduced many new branches of inquiry which have since become sciences. The terms used by him were adopted by every later writer and are still in use all over Europe, although variously corrupted.

The following list will give some idea of the number and power of Aristotle's word giving, which is revised in modern everyday English:

Maxim, principle, subject, matter, form, end, final, cause, motive, energy, mean, extremes, metaphysics.

He called his investigations about animals "histories," whence we call our science, which has the same end in view, "natural history," and in our universities the term "faculty" is a translation, corrupted in its passage through the Latin, of Aristotle's term for art.

Remember that they are privileged to consult Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., about their illness, entirely free.

The Steam Engine.

The steam engine was made perfectly automatic by a lazy boy who was employed to open and close the valves. Desiring to play instead of to work, he tied a string from one part of the machine to another, thus making the engine itself attend to its own business. He was never heard of again, and even his name is unknown, but a perfect engine was the outcome of his laziness.

Doing Nothing.

Weary Willie—Am a victim of police persecution, lady, dat's what I am. Why, de first time I was arrested I wasn't doin' nothin' at all. Mrs. Goodart—Poor fellow. Here's a dime for you. And what charge did they trump up against you? Weary Willie—Vagrancy.

Helping Along the Joke.

"These," said the epicure to the bright Philadelphia girl, "are snails. I suppose Philadelphia people don't eat them for fear of cannibalism."

"Oh, no," was the answer. "It isn't that. We couldn't catch them."

A Casket of Pearls.—Dr. Von Stan's Pincapple Tablets would prove a great solace to the disordered dyspeptic if he would but test their potency. They're veritable gems in preventing the seating of stomach disorder, by aiding and stimulating digestion—60 of these health "pearls" in a box, and they cost 35 cents. Recommended by most eminent physicians.—Gf

A LAMB AND ITS DAM.

The Way the Ewe Recognizes Its Own Offspring.

Although sheep can see and hear very well, it is undoubtedly by the sense of smell that the ewes recognize their own offspring. Sir Herbert Maxwell relates an interesting example of this odd fact, citing the case of a Cheviot lamb which had fallen into a river and, owing to the steepness of the bank, could not climb out.

An angler, who was fishing in the stream, rescued the shivering animal, and it staggered away, bleating pitifully for its dam. It found her without much difficulty, but the mother, sniffing disdainfully at the dripping little wretch, pushed it off, refusing to recognize it. The angler appealed to a shepherd who happened to pass that way for an explanation of the ewe's behavior. "Oh," said he, "the bit beastie's been in the water, ye see, and the auld ewe canna smell it. She'll tak it back as soon as it's dry."

And so it turned out. The fleece was soon dried, the natural odor returning, and the mother and child were reconciled and reunited at once.

HALL'S

Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Is it true you want to look old? Then keep your gray hair. If not, then use Hall's Hair Renewer, and have all the dark, rich color of early life restored to your hair.

If you desire a rapid supply, send \$1.00 to H. P. HALL & CO., PATENT, N. Y.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE. Eastern Standard Time. No. 26 Taking effect Nov. 1st, 1904.

Bannockburn and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.					Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Bannockburn.				
Stations	Miles	No. 12	No. 40	No. 4	No. 6	Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 41
Lve Bannockburn	0	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	Lve Deseronto	0	A.M.	P.M.
Allans	5	6:00	1:40	1:50	8:20	Arr Napanee	9	7:50	12:15
Queensboro	8	6:15	2:05	9:00	12:30	Strathcona	15	8:05	12:30
Bridgewater	14	6:25	2:15	9:10	12:40	Newburgh	17	8:15	12:40
Tweed	20	6:35	2:25	9:20	12:50	Thomson's Mills	18	8:30	12:50
Stoco	21	7:00	2:25	9:30	1:00	Camden East	19	8:45	1:05
Larkins	27	7:25	2:55	9:40	1:15	Arr Yarker	23	8:55	1:15
Maribank	33	7:40	3:15	9:50	1:25	Lve Yarker	23	9:00	1:15
Erineville	37	7:55	3:35	10:00	1:35	Galbraith	25	9:20	1:20
Tamworth	40	8:10	3:50	10:10	1:45	Moscow	27	9:30	1:20
Wilson	44	8:25	4:05	10:20	1:55	Mudlake Bridge	30	9:35	1:25
Enterprise	46	8:40	4:20	10:30	2:05	Wilson	34	9:45	1:35
Mudlake Bridge	48	8:55	4:35	10:40	2:15	Tamworth	36	10:00	1:40
Moscow	51	9:10	4:50	10:50	2:25	Erineville	41	10:10	1:45
Galbraith	53	9:25	5:05	11:00	2:35	Maribank	45	10:25	1:50
Arr Yarker	55	9:40	5:20	11:10	2:45	Larkins	51	10:40	1:55
Camden East	59	10:00	5:35	11:20	2:55	Stoco	55	11:00	2:00
Thomson's Mills	60	10:10	5:45	11:30	3:05	Arr Tweed	58	11:15	2:05
Newburgh	61	10:20	5:55	11:40	3:15	Lve Tweed	58	11:30	2:10
Strathcona	62	10:30	6:05	11:50	3:25	Bridgewater	64	11:50	2:15
Napanee	69	11:00	6:30	12:00	3:50	Queensboro	70	12:05	2:20
Napanee	69	11:10	6:40	12:10	4:00	Allans	73	12:20	2:30
Deseronto	78	11:30	6:55	12:20	4:10	Arr Bannockburn	78	12:40	2:40

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.					Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.				
Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 5	Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 4
Lve Kingston	0	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	Lve Deseronto	0	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
G. T. R. Junction	3	6:00	3:35	3:50	Arr Napanee	9	7:50	12:15	4:25
Glenvale	10	6:15	3:50	4:05	Strathcona	15	8:05	12:30	4:40
Murvale	14	6:30	4:05	4:20	Newburgh	17	8:15	12:40	4:50
Arr Harrowsmith	19	6:45	4:20	4:35	Thomson's Mills	18	8:30	12:50	5:00
Sydenham	19	6:55	4:30	4:45	Camden East	19	8:45	1:05	5:10
Harrowsmith	22	7:10	4:45	4:55	Arr Yarker	23	8:55	1:15	5:20
Frontenac	26	7:25	4:55	5:05	Lve Yarker	23	9:00	1:15	5:25
Yarker	26	7:35	5:05	5:15	Frontenac	27	9:10	1:20	5:30
Camden East	30	7:50	5:20	5:30	Arr Harrowsmith	30	9:20	1:25	5:40
Thomson's Mills	32	8:05	5:35	5:45	Sydenham	30	9:30	1:30	5:50
Newburgh	34	8:20	5:50	5:55	Lve Harrowsmith	30	9:40	1:35	5:55
Strathcona	34	8:35	6:05	6:10	Murvale	35	9:55	1:40	6:05
Napanee	40	10:00	6:30	6:40	Glenvale	39	10:10	1:45	6:15
Napanee, West End	40	10:10	6:40	6:50	G. T. R. Junction	47	10:25	1:50	6:25
Deseronto	49	10:30	6:55	7:05	Arr Kingston	49	10:40	2:00	6:35

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.				NAPANEE to DESERONTO and PICTON.				PICTON to DESERONTO and NAPANEE.			
TRAINS		STEAMERS		TRAINS		STEAMERS		TRAINS		STEAMERS	
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Napanee	Deseronto	Deseronto	Picton	Picton	Deseronto	Deseronto	Napanee	Deseronto	Napanee	Deseronto	Napanee
2:15 a.m.	2:35 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	6:00 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	9:50 a.m.	10:10 a.m.	6:00 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	9:50 a.m.	10:10 a.m.
3:35	3:55			10:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	11:45 a.m.	12:05 p.m.	10:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	11:45 a.m.	12:05 p.m.
6:35	6:55					2:45 p.m.	4:10			2:45 p.m.	4:10
7:55	8:15					6:10	6:30			6:10	6:30
10:35	10:55	1:40 p.m.	3:10 p.m.			7:40	8:00			7:40	8:00
1:10 p.m.	1:30 p.m.					12:50 a.m.	1:10 a.m.			12:50 a.m.	1:10 a.m.
4:50	5:10	5:30 p.m.	7:00 p.m.			2:50	3:10			2:50	3:10
6:50	7:10			4:00 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	6:00	6:20			6:00	6:20
6:55	7:15	7:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.			7:00	7:20			7:00	7:20
8:15	8:35					7:20	7:40			7:20	7:40

Daily. All other trains run daily (Sundays excepted).
E. WALTER RATHBURN, President. H. B. SHERWOOD, Superintendent. D. A. VALLEAU, Asst. Superintendent.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Mitchell*

The Royal Purifier

The Ogilvie Floor

RUSSIAN WOLFHOUNDS.

They Are Known as the Aristocrats of the Canine Family.

Beyond any question the aristocrat of the canine family is the Russian wolfhound, otherwise the borzoi or harzoi, which is the Russian name for coursing dog. There is a refined elegance coupled with the indication of speed and strength about the Russian wolfhound which no other breed possesses.

In western Europe he is merely the ornamental companion that he is in eastern America. In the coyote section of our continent he can be made as useful as he is in Russia, and to assist in clearing off that scourge of the cattle ranches. When the borzoi was first brought to this country he was hailed as a natural born wolf destroyer, and we started business under the impression that all one had to do was to let a borzoi see a coyote and the latter's death warrant was as good as executed. The result was a natural failure, because, like a bird dog, the wolfhound must be trained to the work. American purchasers have no occasion to worry about that, however, for the dog's high courage is the result of education and encouragement; without it they are docile and obedient and fit companions for the ladies of the house, a role which they are pre-eminently fitted to fill by reason of their handsome and unique appearance.—Country Life In America.

MONSTER SPIDERS.

Some of the Bird Eaters are Nearly as Big as a Rat.

The bird eating spiders of South America, Africa and Australia are beasts of prey worthy of their tropical jungles. Their appearance is repulsive. They are of immense size. Some which have been caught have been nearly as big as a rat. They are of a dark, dingy color, either quiet black or brown verging upon black, and the hair with which they are covered is mixed with short, coarse bristles.

Like other beasts of prey of tropical forests, they are essentially creatures of the night. During the day many of them hide in some natural crevice in the ground. The more indolent or ambitious pick out a promising hole in a fallen trunk or in a living tree and line it with a soft, delicate web. Others elaborately spin for themselves a long tube in which they lie concealed throughout the day.

Curiously enough, they reserve their spinning powers for their nest building, entirely disclaiming the use of webs for the trapping of their prey. Their feeding time is at night. They go out to seek their food, prepare to leap upon and devour any living creature that they come across. Their name comes from the fact that they have been found in the act of devouring small newly killed birds clutched closely between their hairy claws.

Words Without Rhyme.

Bulb has no rhyme. Culm, cusp, recumb, gulf, month, doth, amongst, are other rhymeless words having the sound of u as in but. Few patrician words in the language have this vowel sound, so commonplace and without dignity; hence poets turn to it only for blood, flood and a few similar turbulent monosyllables. They use it often, however, in forcing the accent from the antepenultimate syllable to the final, where its unpleasant sound is concealed by the softened stress. Thus has many rhymes, such as felicitous, mysterious, inglorious, etc.—London

Dr. Agnew's Ointment Cures Piles.—Itching, Bleeding and Blind Piles. Comfort in one application. It cures in three to six nights. It cures all skin diseases in

DENBIGH.

Mr. H. D. Bryan, of Rochester, N. Y. has returned home again after spending a couple of weeks here visiting friends, improving his health, and enjoying some sport.

Messrs. I. J. Allen and J. Thompson of Hamilton, arrived here with the same intention, but Mr. Thompson's health which has been rather poor for some time, became so much worse, that after a couple of days stay at the Watson House, they decided to return home, where better nursing and medical treatment could be obtained.

Between local settlers who wish to secure a part of the game, and outside sportsmen, with their hounds, the poor deer are having a hard time. A few days ago a party came across a deer fast asleep at the foot of a tree, probably exhausted by a long chase, and with a leg broken.

Mr. John S. Lane and Mrs. John Lane are spending a week visiting friends and relatives at Mayworth and vicinity.

Local visitors: At Chas. Stein's, Otto Stein, of Folger Station; at E. H. Crankshaw's, E. W. Crankshaw and wife, of Caldwell's Station; at E. Sal-lan's, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Ruttan, of Algonquin Park.

David Youman, Otto Fritsch, Ed. Petzold, Gustav John and Harry John have left their homes for the winter to enjoy life in the lumber camps.

The late general election has given each of our electors some degree of satisfaction. One party rejoices that the government has been sustained with so large a majority and the other that they have not lost their votes, and got Mr. Wilson elected by a large majority.

Bed Ridden 15 Years.—"If anybody wants a written guarantee from me personally as to my wonderful cure from rheumatism by South American Rheumatic Cure I will be the gladdest woman in the world to give it," says Mrs. John Beaumont, of Elora. "I had despaired of recovery up to the time of taking this wonderful remedy. It cured completely."—58

RAILWAY MAPS.

They Are a Valuable Aid and Guide to the Traveling Public.

Robert Louis Stevenson, one of the most notable English writers known to the present generation, was wont to say that nothing interested him more than the perusal of a good map, and without doubt a map that is well made and accurate catches the eye and arrests the attention of many people as few other things can do.

The men in charge of railway traffic possess a most positive appreciation of this fact, and a large expenditure of time and skillful thought is made on this feature of railway publicity.

Said an official of the Chicago and Northwestern railway while talking on this subject: "There is no doubt that the American railway map engraver has carried his art well nigh to the borders of perfection. I do not know of any road maps or other detailed data for the state of Wisconsin, for instance, that equal those published by our passenger department, showing the haunts of summer tourists and fishermen. They are on file in public libraries as part of their reference records. Other portions of the western country have been similarly taken up by our people and maps of a most complete character made for them.—In fact, the western lines are fully alive to the value of a good map in the hands of the traveler. The map publishing business of the large railway systems is today reduced to scientific principles and handled in a most systematic manner."

How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for

THE SON OF EX- U. S. MINISTER TO ENGLAND

Commends Pe-ru-na to All Catarrh Sufferers.



Hon. Louis E. Johnson is the son of the late Reverdy Johnson who was United States Senator from Maryland, also Attorney General under President Johnson, and United States Minister to England, and who was regarded as the greatest constitutional lawyer that ever lived.

In a recent letter from 1606 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C., Mr. Johnson says: "No one should longer suffer from catarrh when Peruna is accessible. To my knowledge it has caused relief to so many of my friends and acquaintances, that it is humanity to commend its use to all persons suffering with this distressing disorder of the human system."—Louis E. Johnson.

Catarrh Poisons.

Catarrh is capable of changing all the life-giving secretions of the body into scalding fluids, which destroy and inflame every part they come in contact with. Applications to the places affected by catarrh can do little good save to soothe or quiet disagreeable symptoms. Hence it is that gargles, sprays, atomizers and inhalants only serve as temporary relief.

There is but one remedy that has the desired effect, and that remedy is Peruna. This remedy strikes at once to the roots of catarrh by restoring to the capillary vessels their healthy elasticity. Peruna is not a temporary palliative, but a radical cure.

Send for Dr. Hartman's latest book, sent free for a short time. Address The Peruna Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio.

A Taste For Jewels.

M. Caraceni, a jeweler in the Rue Lecourbe, discovered that a number of precious stones had disappeared from his stock and at once reported the matter to M. Raynaud, commissioner of police.

On the visit of the latter to the shop, in order to conduct an inquiry, he was at once struck by the chattering of a parrot, which was moving freely around the shop, and it occurred to him that the parrot might be the thief. He accordingly communicated his suspicions to the jeweler, and the latter, while stoutly maintaining the innocence of the bird, agreed to have an emetic administered. The result was that the parrot disgorged over £200 worth of diamonds and precious stones. In future the delinquent was chained to his perch.—Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

Nothing to Retract.

Paris. Speaking of a man who fell in love with his mother-in-law and finally eloped with her, Dr. J. P. Delaney said, "Well, son, that man had de faith dat would advertise for a lost umbrella!"

Vapo-Cresolene.

Established 1879.

Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Cough, Croup, Asthma, Diphtheria

Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics

Cresolene is a long established and standard remedy for the above conditions. It cures because the air is made pure and the throat is cooled and the inflamed surface is soothed. It is a powerful expectorant, giving prompt and permanent relief. Those of a consumptive tendency, or suffering from chronic bronchitis, find immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat.

rom' the antepenultimate syllable to be final, where its unpleasant sound is concealed by the softened stress. Thus as many rhymes, such as felicitous, mysterious, inglorious, etc.—London

Dr. Agnew's Ointment Cures Piles.—teching, Bleeding and Blind Piles. Com or in one application. It cures in three o six nights. It cures all skin diseases in our grand old. A remedy beyond compare and it never fails. 35 cents.—63

A LIVING SWEETMEAT.

The Way Native Mexicans Eat the Honey Bearing Ant.

The honey bearing ant of southern Mexico and Colorado works at night, storing the honey in curious fashion. After a foraging expedition on the plants of the Schrug oak the worker ant on its return forces the honey by muscular contraction from its mouth into the crop and abdomen of the "honey bearer." This crop is walled by ten muscular plates and is capable of great expansion. When filled the abdomen becomes extraordinarily distended, the "bearer" resembling a sac of amber colored honey, with the head and thorax like small appendages on one side.

The "bearers" being rendered almost helpless by this change of condition, are carefully attended by the other ants and kept in suitable compartments, where, clinging to the roof, they hang down like amber globes. The ants as they need food apply their mouths to those of the "honey bearers," when a slight contraction of the muscles forces out minute drops, which are licked off and consumed. These ants are used by the natives of Mexico as dessert to their feasts, the honey being extracted by pressure between the teeth.

alive to the value of a good map in the hands of the traveler. The map publishing business of the large railway systems is today reduced to scientific principles and handled in a most systematic manner."

How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by his firm. WARD, KINGS & WARD, Wholesale Druggists, Tol do, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Shopping Traits.

A London paper quotes a shopgirl as saying that the Englishman can generally be persuaded to take this or that, whether she wants it or not, and that she does not often see that she gets value for her money. The English are also courteous and considerate. It appears that Americans, on the other hand, give the greatest trouble of all. They are afraid of being cheated, they want to make sure before they buy that they could not get the same thing for less money elsewhere, and they are never courteous. As shoppers it is Frenchwomen, however, who command the greatest admiration, we are told. They always know exactly what they want and will take nothing else.

A Mean Retort.

Mrs. Nagger—Perhaps you recall it was on a railroad train that we first met and— Mr. Nagger—Yes, but it's too late now for me to sue the company for damages.

necence of the bird, agreed to have an emetic administered. The result was that the parrot disgorged over £200 worth of diamonds and precious stones. In future the delinquent was chained to his perch.—Paris Cor, London Telegraph.

Nothing to Detract.

Mrs. Constance Smith an injured girl. "You told me you were married that you were the highest salaried clerk in the store. The Company is equally dishonest. \$5. I am. The two make a half if higher than any other salaried clerk in the whole establishment."

Crescogene is a boon to Asthmatics

Crescogene has long established and standard remedy for Asthma, Cough and Cold. It cures because the air reaches the lungs, the heart and the diseased surface of the lungs, with every breath, going to the heart and back to the lungs. Those of a consumptive tendency, or who are liable to chronic bronchitis, find immediate relief from cough and inflamed conditions of the chest.

Any condition of cold, cough, or asthma, can be cured by the use of Crescogene. A box of Crescogene is a boon to all who are liable to cold, cough, or asthma. It is a cure for all these conditions. It is a cure for all these conditions. It is a cure for all these conditions.



DR. HENNEQUIN'S INFANT TABLETS

A Traveller Representing the Hobbs Hardware Co., of London, says:

Gentlemen,—I consider your Dr. Hennequin's Infant Tablets the most perfect baby's medicine I have ever seen; we use them, baby and all. As a teething medicine they are truly marvelous, and, as for worms, and all stomach troubles, feverishness, etc., I consider them far superior to anything I have ever found. The Tablets are superior in every way. Our children all passed through the hot spell splendidly; they eat better, and are better in every particular. Yours truly,

F. R. HOPE,
428 Pall Mall, London, Ont.

DR. HENNEQUIN'S INFANT TABLETS.

Destroy worms, assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach,

procure healthy and natural sleep, relieve teething trouble, allay feverishness, cure indigestion, diarrhoea, constipation, colic, etc.; stop waking in the sleep and frightened awakening from sleep, cure fits, etc. Beyond price for children affected with weak health. Dr. Hennequin's Infant Tablets do not gripe. Dr. Hennequin's Infant Tablets do not contain Morphine, Opium, or other Narcotic Properties.

They solve the problem, and where used produce healthy children, placing them in a condition of enjoying the highest conception of perfect motherhood and womanhood. Hennequin's Infant Tablets are based on scientific facts and is the only Dr. Hennequin preparation offered to the public. Positively no drug taste perfectly safe. The genuine Tablet is stamped with the letter "H." Beware of imitations. 25c a package, 5 for \$1 postpaid.

DOUGLAS & CO., Nanaimo, Ont., Can.
Wholesale Agents for Canada.

The New Flour

Household

ed By Electricity

our Mills Co., Limited Montreal & Winnipeg.

LIGHT IN DARKNESS

"I Can Do All Things in Him Who Strengthens Me."

Let us therefore cast off the works of darkness and put on the armor of light.—Romans, xlii., 12.

To enjoy fully the fruits of the redemption we should realize that "the night is past and day is at hand." We are very prone to forget that "the light shines in the darkness" and that it depends entirely on ourselves whether the darkness shall comprehend it.

The Apostle urges us to pierce this darkness, which is sin—in thought and desire, in words and works. He calls sin the works of darkness because it is the work of Satan, who is the spirit of darkness. "He that commits sin is of the devil for the devil sins from the beginning." Consider what we do when we sin. We work what the devil worked from the beginning and still works, for the work of the devil is wrought in secret and hidden from the light. "They loved darkness rather than the light, for their works were evil."

This sense of evil-doing causes the greatest criminal to feel ashamed of his actions. Hence he hides in secret to sin and strives to cover his vicious life from the eyes of his fellow creatures. How many, if their souls were uncovered, would care to harbor proud, unchaste, envious, uncharitable thoughts and desires? If the world's eye were constantly fixed upon us would we be guilty of theft, fornication, adultery, rioting, drunkenness, &c.? And yet the warning that "the fearful, and the unbelieving, and the abominable, and murderers, and fornicators, and sorcerers, and idolaters, and all liars shall have their portion in the pool burning with fire and brimstone" does not seem to deter us.

To escape the terrible penalty, "the wages of sin," St. Paul exhorts us to "put on the armor of light." This armor is simply the many virtues which, when acquired, become our strong defence in the combats with the powers of darkness. But to acquire this armor is no easy task, because we have to exert ourselves to the sticking point.

For "the kingdom of heaven suffers violence, and the violent bear it away."

To encourage us in this contest for the armor of virtue, to enable us to overcome difficulties and surmount obstacles, a confirming influence is exerted in our favor if we are willing to co-operate. "I can do all things in Him who strengthens me." When we once obtain this "armor of light" we become so marked that even the wicked refuses not his applause, "for that seed of men shall be honored which fears God," and even Wisdom cries out, "Oh, how beautiful is the chaste generation with glory! for the memory thereof is immortal, because it is known with God and with men." It is not enough merely to wear our armor; we must show forth its brilliancy, that looking thereon others may be led to strive for it also. "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father who is in heaven."

In wearing this armor we become other Christs, for we adopt His thoughts, imitate His works and think, speak and act as He did. Christ hated darkness and despised sin. His words and works were always such as the honor of His Father and the salvation of His brothers required. He was the light that shone in the darkness, "the true light which enlightens every man that comes into this world." What a humiliating testimony most of us have to give of ourselves when upon examination we perceive not "the armor of light" clothing us, but the foulness and blackness and weakness of sin; when we discover ourselves the very opposite of a Christlike character! And yet our only hope is to do this "armor of light," for "whom God foreknew He also predestined to be made conformable to the image of His Son." Let us arise then, from our spiritual lethargy and "put on the Lord Jesus Christ," that our Heavenly Father, weighing us in the balance, may not find us wanting.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
NOV. 20.

Text of the Lesson, Isa. i., 1-9,
16-20. Golden Text, Isa.
i., 16, 17.

Our lesson is called "Isaiah's Message to Judah," which is all right as to the last two words, for it is indeed a message to Judah and not to all Israel, and it is a message to Judah and not to the church. This is the primary truth, but we must not forget that there are lessons here for all believers at all times. But then, we must notice that it is not Isaiah's message, but the message of the Lord through His servant Isaiah. "Hear, O heavens, and give ear, O earth, for the Lord hath spoken!" (Verse 2.) "This is the truth to be emphasized. 'The mighty God, even the Lord, hath spoken' (Ps. l., 1). God hath spoken unto us by His Son (Heb. i., 1, 2). This is the great fact of the Bible, and surely it becomes His creatures to hear, but that is the very thing

and the crimson like wool, for the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin, so that it is remembered no more. "I, even I, am He that blot out thy transgressions for My own sake and will not remember thy sins" (Isa. xliii., 25). The vanity of all our efforts to cleanse ourselves is set forth in Jer. ii., 22, but God does it instantly and thoroughly. Then follows the secret of all acceptable service, for where there is a redeemed soul who is willing and obedient God will work in that one both to will and to do of His good pleasure (Phil. ii., 13). And such an one can know the power and comfort of these words, "Lord, Thou wilt ordain peace for us, for Thou also hast wrought all our works in us." "Striving according to His working," which worketh in me mightily. "Working in you that which is well pleasing in His sight" (Isa. xxvi., 12; Col. i., 26; Heb. xiii., 20, 21).

All rebelling against God's will and God's way (and there is a lot of it on the part of His people) only causes sorrow to themselves and brings no glory to God, but compels Him to chasten them for their good. It is the privilege of every child of God to enjoy perfect peace

DESIGNS OF KING'S STAMPS.

Prince of Wales Tells How They Were Made.

The great interest taken in stamp-collecting by the Prince of Wales, who possesses a collection valued at something like £20,000, is well known. Concrete testimony to his Royal Highness' enthusiasm for the hobby is to be found in a little book entitled "The Postage Stamps of Great Britain."

In this book a paper by the Prince of Wales, "Notes on the Postal Adhesive Issues of the United Kingdom during the Present Reign," is printed as an appendix. His Royal Highness commences by explaining that as the changes in the postal issues of the mother country made necessary by the accession of King Edward have now been completed, the present would seem a convenient time to compile the history of the stamps issued by the home authorities during the present reign.

Trials were made with three-quarter face and quarter face portraits of the King from photographs, he says; but his Majesty chose a portrait executed in 1900 by Herr Emil Fuchs. Mr. Fuchs prepared a special drawing of the portrait, for which the King was pleased to grant a sitting. The frame and border designs were prepared by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., under the artist's sketch furnished by him.

The original sketch and the border were then photographed and the two prints placed together, a fresh photographic impression being taken of the whole. This was submitted to the King and was approved by him. The original, with the King's approval, is now in the Prince's stamp collection.

Temporary copper plates were made to show the effect, and at this stage the Queen suggested an improvement, which was effected by reducing the width of the wreath design.

The Prince explains why the little book of stamps recently issued are frequently found with inverted watermarks. It seems that to facilitate the binding of the stamps into books half the stamps on a sheet were printed upside down.

"I do not, of course, claim for these notes the importance of a philatelic paper," says the Prince in conclusion, "but as all the information and dates given may be relied upon as authentic, I hope that they may be of use in saving a future historian of the stamps of this country, a not inconsiderable amount of research and trouble."

MARS FOOLS OBSERVERS

THERE ARE NO CANALS IN THE PLANET.

Explanation of the Phenomenon Given by an English Astronomer.

One by one our cherished illusions depart from us. It was quite a shock when we first discovered that the moon was not made of green cheese, that the earth was not flat, and that the stars were not angels' eyes watching us while we slept.

And now there comes another painful discovery. There are no canals on Mars! There are, consequently, no great irrigation works on that planet, and that marvelous network that we see through telescope doesn't really exist at all.

This is the opinion of Prof. Maunder, of the Royal Observatory.

NO STRAIGHT LINES.

The idea of the canals, he says, was a very taking one, and seemed to knit together in one coherent whole a number of well-determined facts. They were very visible tokens by which the people of Mars led the waters from the melting polar snows in all directions across their desert plains.

THE JAPANESE BULLET

WOUNDS MADE BY THEM ARE SOON HEALED.

Blessings on the Little Japs for Their Tiny Bullets, Say the Russians.

The Japanese have merited well of their enemies for their humanity in dealing death on the battlefield, says a St. Petersburg correspondent of The London Daily Telegraph. Their bullets, say the Russian surgeons, are, if not precisely harmless, at least the next best thing to that—they are the mildest kind of missile that has ever been hurled from a rifle. One of the consequences is that a number of wounds which were formerly mortal are now healed and forgotten in a few days. Another is that the number of Russians who quit the hospital for the battlefield is greater than was ever witnessed in any war before. Blessings on the little Jap for their tiny little bullets, say the Cossacks and Caucasians.

"In the sanitary train we have astounding cases of wounds healed," writes a surgeon; "the character of the hurts surprised us, and as for the rapidity with which the soldier recovers, well it is hard to ask any one to believe it who has not actually seen it. Verily their bullets are humane."

"Wounds caused by bullets which enter the chest and go out through the back are of frequent occurrence. The patients recover rapidly. Take, for instance, Private Gurtoff of the third East Siberian Rifles. He was shot at Wafangkau on June 15. The bullets entered his lungs. For less than ten days blood was detected in his saliva, but soon all symptoms had gone, the wounds were cicatrized, and the brave warrior is himself once more, and back on the field

AS ACTIVE AS EVER.

"Private Kulesh had a hole made in his liver, but he, too, has already begun to forget that he ever had a wound there. On the same battlefield a private of the thirty-fourth East Siberian regiment named Bulgakoff received a mild Japanese bullet, which passed through one of his lungs and his diaphragm, injured his liver and went out at the spinal column. He was picked up, cared for and cured, and now he is on his way to Russia to take a rest.

Vikovitch is the name of a soldier of the third East Siberian regiment who has had a wonderful experience to look back upon. His bullet found its billet when he was lying behind the intrenchments at Wafangkau, on June 15. It cut its way through his shoulder between the collar bone and shoulder blade, passed through his lungs, penetrated the diaphragm and the abdomen, damaged the intestines and went out. The soldier was a fortnight under treatment, and is now, on the warpath once more."

Here is a scrap of dialog between an officer and his soldiers, which gives an idea of the views taken by Russians on Japanese bullets:

The private points to his shoulder. "Here, your honor, the bullet struck me and then passed out. Another hit me here (he touches his arm) and went through. On my back I have two wounds; see, here they are; another bullet entered my leg. Look."

"Why, in heaven's name, how many bullets did you absorb, then?"

"Not one stayed in me, your honor; they all swept right through."

"A man can let any number of Jap bullets go through him, your honor," the soldier's neighbor chimed in; "you hardly even know it has struck you."

A FLY'S STING

is more painful. Our bits of lead don't go fooling about like that!"

"Why not?"

"Because they go to stay, unless a

servant of the Lord through the prophet Isaiah. "Hear, O heavens, and give ear, O earth, for the Lord hath spoken!" (Verse 2.) This is the truth to be emphasized. "The mighty God, even the Lord, hath spoken" (Ps. l., 1). God hath spoken unto us by His Son (Heb. i., 1, 2). This is the great fact of the Bible, and surely it becomes His creatures to hear, but that is the very thing they refuse to do as He says, "I have nourished and brought up children, and they have rebelled against me" (verse 2).

He says that the dumb brutes such as the ox and the ass have more regard for their owners than His people have for Him. In Jer. viii., 7, He says that the birds seem to have more intelligence than His people. When on earth in the days of His humiliation, as He wept over Jerusalem He said, "If thou hadst known the things which belong to thy peace, but now they are hid from thine eyes" (Luke xix., 41, 42). "They have forsaken the Lord, they have provoked the Holy One of Israel into anger, they are gone away backward" (verse 4), was true of them in the days of Isaiah and Jeremiah and also when our Lord was on earth, for He had to call them hypocrites and a generation of vipers, and finally to tell them that their house would be desolate till His return (Matt. xxiii.).

Our lesson says that individually and nationally they were sick and unsound from head to foot; their country desolate and overthrown by strangers, and that but for a very small remnant of godly ones in their midst they would be like Sodom and Gomorrah. Then He calls them Sodom and Gomorrah and says that He cannot tolerate their sacrifices and their feasts; that they weary Him with them (verses 11-15). From this and similar language elsewhere in the prophets some have boldly affirmed that the Lord never instituted sacrifice, but such do not know what they say, nor do they understand Gen. iii., 21, the first of all sacrifices and by the hands of the Lord Himself.

When He was on earth in human form the feasts of the Lord which He had ordained had become mere feasts of the Jews, all form and ceremony to be seen of men (Matt. vi., 1-18; xxiii., 1-8). This sort of thing He hates to-day as much as He did then, for He desires worship only from such as worship Him in spirit and in truth. See John iv., 23, 24. It may not be for us to judge, but a very little consideration will lead one to think it possible that there may be in the church to-day a very similar state of affairs to that described by the Spirit through Isaiah. All we need say is that whatever in the form of worship is not from a redeemed soul in the power of the Spirit and in the name of the Lord Jesus cannot be worship at all. The precious blood of Christ, the great sacrifice, is the only foundation, the Holy Spirit the only power and the word of God the only revelation by which we can know God and worship Him.

He who would worship God must first be clean; hence "Wash you, make you clean" (verse 16), and how this is to be done is plainly set forth both in Genesis and Revelation and all the way through. Nothing can cleanse from sin but the blood. "The life of the flesh is in the blood, and I have given it to you upon the altar to make an atonement for your souls, for it is the blood that maketh an atonement for the soul" (Lev. xvii., 11). The doings of verses 16 and 17 follow the cleansing. There can be no acceptable doing till we are cleansed, for "they that are in the flesh cannot please God" (Rom. viii., 8).

How, then, is the cleansing accomplished? God must do it. When will He do it? Come, now; how thoroughly will He do it! The sins as scarlet shall be white as snow

which is well pleasing in His sight" (Isa. xvi., 12; Col. i., 26; Heb. xiii., 20, 21).

All rebelling against God's will and God's way (and there is a lot of it on the part of His people) only causes sorrow to themselves and brings no glory to God, but compels Him to chasten them for their good. It is the privilege of every child of God to enjoy perfect peace and to bear much fruit to the glory of God, but it can only be in and by a willing and obedient people, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it, and His word is forever settled in heaven (verse 20; Ps. xix., 89).

A COWARDLY BRUTE.

Shamefully, Ill-Treated Soldiers, But Wept When Tried.

Judgment has just been given by a court-martial sitting at Chalons-sur-Marne in the case of Brigadier Robin of the 25th Artillery Regiment, of the French army, charged with various acts of revolting cruelty towards his subordinates.

The evidence proved that Robin tied up a gunner named Sonnet while he was asleep, and after pushing him out of bed, attached the unfortunate man to a nail in the floor so that he could not move. He then piled round him straw and paper, to which he set fire, and finally extinguished the flames by deluging Sonnet with buckets of water.

Witnesses declared that Robin acted in this way in order to force men to gamble with him and buy him liquor.

The brigadier admitted nearly all the charges and during the trial wept copiously. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

NOT INVENTED YET.

Mother—"Have you any waterproof boots for a boy?"

Salesman—"We have waterproof boots, ma'am; but they are not for boys."

Mother—"Why don't you have some for boys?"

Salesman—"When somebody has invented a boot that has no opening for the foot to get into it, we may hope for boys' waterproof boots, not before."

WATER IN THE MILK.

The milkman walked up to the front door with his usual jaunty air, and was proceeding to pour out the usual pint into the basin handed to him by the lady of the house, when he remarked:

"It looks like rain this morning."
"It always does," snapped the woman, as she banged the door, and the milkman walked away in a thoughtful mood.

REASON IN IT.

Farmer—"If you want to get to the village, you must go this way."

Tourist—"But the guide post points in the other direction."

Farmer—"That is right. We have pointed the finger in the wrong direction to keep beggars and robbers from entering the village."

A colonel, on his tour of inspection, unexpectedly entered the drill-room, when he came across a couple of soldiers, one of them reading a letter aloud, while the other was listening, and at the same time stopping up the ears of the reader. "What are you doing there?" the puzzled officer inquired of the former. "You see, colonel, I'm reading to Atkins—who can't read himself—a letter which has arrived by this afternoon's post from his sweetheart."

"And you, Atkins, what in the world are you doing?" "Please, colonel, I am stopping up Murphy's ears with both hands because I don't mind his reading my sweetheart's letter, but I don't want him to hear a single word of what she has written."

NO STRAIGHT LINES.

The idea of the canals, he says, was a very taking one, and seemed to knit together in one coherent whole a number of well-determined facts. They were very visible tokens by which the people of Mars led the waters from the melting polar snows in all directions across their dessert plains.

The professor has been puzzling over them for years. He thought it difficult to explain that many of the canals were perfectly straight. How could it be possible for long lines on a rotating ball to look straight from every point of observation?

Again, descriptions given of the same canal by different observers at the same time sometimes differed widely. There must be optical illusion somewhere!

MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

"It was not until 1894 that the mystery was really cleared to me," says Prof. Maunder. "In that year, trying to find how often there were spots on the sun which could be detected without telescope help, it was noted that a group of small scattered spots would often be perceived as a short straight streak, when a single compact spot of greater total size was quite invisible."

"Examine a 'half-tone' illustration under a strong magnifying glass and the picture disappears, and is seen to be made up of an immense number of small dots which, viewed without magnification and at the ordinary distance from the eye are massed together, and give the effect of the lines and shades of the complete picture."

"So, no doubt, it may be on Mars. Little details, too small to be seen separately, may produce in the gross upon the eye the same effect as a network of actual straight lines."

BEFORE A JURY.

"But, as a matter of fact, do they? To decide this question it was necessary to call in observers so entirely free from any predisposition with respect to the 'canal' controversy that they could not possibly be accused of bias. Such observers I found in the boys of the Royal Hospital School, Greenwich."

"The boys were placed at desks at different distances from the end of a room; and when all were seated in their places, from which they were not allowed to stir, a diagram, reproduced from some published drawing of Mars, was hung up for them to copy."

In drawing the canals were left out, and only dots, and "twiddles," and markings put on.

Strange enough, all the boys sitting at a certain distance from the copy put in the canals—which were not there! The dot theory proved successful, and just the same hoax as the professor worked upon the boys the planet Mars has been working off upon his portrayers for the last quarter of a century!

HER POWER NOT EFFECTIVE.

In a most informing review of the war in Manchuria, Thomas F. Millard speaks of the Siberian-Manchurian Railway as "a vital factor in the situation," for it is the only feeder of the Russian army as long as Japan retains control of the sea. After an observation of three months he finds that the daily average capacity of this one-track railway for the transportation of troops is only a little more than four hundred men, with their equipments and supplies. On the basis of Mr. Millard's estimate, the capacity of this railway under its Russian administration would be only 146,000 soldiers, with their equipments and supplies, in a whole year. Such an addition to the fighting strength of the Russian army in Manchuria, the size of which at the opening of the war was vastly exaggerated in the public reports, would not be sufficient to enable the Russians to make an aggressive campaign against the Japanese.

Jap bullets go through him, your honor," the soldier's neighbor chimed in; "you hardly even know it has struck you."

A FLY'S STING

is more painful. Our bits of lead don't go fooling about like that!"

"Why not?"

"Because they go to stay, unless a bone-setter can fish them out. And that is a black outlook."

This is another dialogue which recently took place in one of the trains between a surgeon and a soldier:

"In what battle were you wounded?"

"At Wafangkau, on the 15th, your honor."

"Where were you hurt?"

"In my head."

"Did the bullet stay?"

"No, your honor, it went right through."

The doctor was astonished. He examined the skull. It was quite true. Two scarred orifices were there. The one through which the missile had entered was on the left side of his head, the other in the neck.

"How did it happen?" he inquired.

"We were behind the earthworks, your honor, when the bullet struck me."

"Well, and then you fell?"

"Not at all your honor, I got up on my feet—for we were all laying down—and then I crawled off backward toward the ambulance tent. After that I felt a bad pain in my head and the blood streamed down my face. When I had gone ten paces or so I dropped senseless, but perhaps it was because both my legs were wounded, too."

"Well, and then you came to, I suppose?"

"No, your honor, I did not; I felt a racking pain when I first knew where I was, and lay a fortnight in hospital in high fever, raving."

"And how are you feeling now?"

"All right, your honor, only when the weather is bad I have a slight headache."

"Now, a bullet in the head," remarks a Russian physician who is collecting data on the surgical aspect of the present war, "a bullet in the head which pierces the brain is

CERTAIN DEATH

beyond remedy. But here we have a case in which the missile actually went through the medulla oblongata, and yet the man who had received this wound and a cracked skull was smiling and complaining of a slight headache, when the weather is bad! All the men in hospital have tiny wounds, smaller than a threepenny bit. A mere red stain, nothing more. The soldiers laugh and say: 'When we go back to our villages they won't even believe we have been wounded. They'll tell us we've been shamming.'"

The medical investigator, leaving those cases to examine others, then called upon a captain who had been in the thick of the fight and had lost all his younger officers between May 31 and June 15, and asked him for information.

"I am lost in wonder," he remarked to the captain, "at the miraculous way in which our fellows rise from the dead, as it were. They recover from wounds which are officially mortal. Now I want you to tell me, are these exceptional cases that I have been studying, or have you anything like them?"

"The Japs fire accurately," was the answer; "they often hit our men in the head, but, when the bullets pass clean through many of the men get well."

WANTED TO FIND IT.

"What are you doing at this resort?"

"Come for my health."

"I thought that you were ill the whole time that you were here last year."

"So I was. I lost my health here, and I have come back to find it."

FOR HER LOVER'S SAKE.

English Woman Came to Canada to Build up a Home.

Among the third-class passengers who came to Canada by the Allan Liner Ionian from Liverpool recently was a young woman with delicately-chiselled features and a sprightly mien, who has come to try her fortune in Canada as a "farmeress." Such is the word she used to describe the occupation she is going to follow. She is twenty-four years of age, and though not more than sixty-five inches high, she has a strong physique, knows how to make good use of a spade, a plough, and a horse, and is full of courage and optimism. Moreover, she has not a friend in the whole of Canada.

The secret of her bold project is shared by two friends, one of whom is her invalid sweetheart, who is confined in a country cottage in the Colne Valley.

"My destination is Winnipeg," she said to a London Daily Mail representative before leaving. "I don't know whether I shall settle there. I intend to have a good look round first, and perhaps go into service on some farm for a few months."

"Then I shall fish round for information, and perhaps I shall hear of some farm that is a bargain."

The only daughter of a gentleman farmer, a widower living in Shropshire, the girl had the advantage of a good education as a child, this being combined with an excellent agricultural training. She lost her father, however, at the age of twenty, only to discover that through unfortunate speculation her legacy had dwindled down to a few hundred pounds.

After living the life of a governess at Shrewsbury, she settled down as a hotel bookkeeper in Manchester, where she was wooed and won by a young commercial traveler connected with a Birmingham house. He became a victim of rheumatic fever, however, lost his situation, and had to be supported by his sister, who went to work as a weaver in one of the little woollen mills that are dotted over the Colne Valley. The young man did not improve and his sweetheart came to live beside him, taking a situation as a domestic at a farm on a hill which overlooked the valley where the invalid lay.

The doctor said that a change of climate might effect the invalid's cure, so her return to farm life was decided upon.

"I'm not afraid of soiling my hands," she said, "and I'm not going to turn back now." Taking her sweetheart gently by the hand, she added, "We'll be separated for a while—perhaps a year or two, dear, but I'll send for you both. You'll see."

ROMANCE OF A PREMIER

CRISPI MARRIED HIS WASHER WOMAN.

Strange Story Surrounds an Old Lady Now Dying in Rome.

One of the most interesting and typical Italian characters is dying in Rome. This is no other than Crispi's second wife, Rosalie Montmasson. Although of humble birth, thirty odd years ago she played an important part in Italian politics.

Crispi's first introduction to this woman was in 1853, when after the failure of the battle of Vovara, he was languishing in prison at Turin. One day a beautiful creature came to him in his cell and asked to be allowed to do his washing. The impulsive, revolutionary fell in love with his washer-woman, and for a time could think of nothing else.

When he was released and took refuge in Malta Rosalie followed him. But Malta was not safe for him. Before leaving he did tardy justice to the girl, and married her, the ceremony being performed by a wan-

FROM THE FIGHTING LINE

NEWS FROM BOTH RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Cullings From the Press of The Two Countries—The Two Standpoints.

Be it remembered that we are not engaged in one war only, but two: one on the blood-stained field of Manchuria, the other a bloodless one in Europe.—Novoe Vremya, St. Petersburg.

CAN'T BE DONE.

The only scheme on which Russia and her friends rely is to starve us financially into submission. The stupidity of the idea!—Jiji, Tokio.

ENGLAND'S GAME.

Whilst Japan is making underhand attempts at the destruction of our ships England is taking all possible steps to throw obstacles in the way of the already difficult voyage of our squadron to the far east.—Svet, St. Petersburg.

RUSSIAN DIGNITY.

If we are going to lull ourselves to sleep with the idea that Russia is so great and invincible that a sorry peace concluded with some Japanese cannot injure her international position we are lost indeed.—Novoe Vremya, St. Petersburg.

WORTHY FOEMEN.

While there is nothing to commend itself in their tactics and strategy, in their weapons and bravery, the Russians have proved themselves worthy to be our enemy.—Jiji, Tokio.

RUSSIAN WAR VIEWS.

To which side is the prolongation of the war of greater advantage? To the Japanese, who have already placed in the theatre of war the bulk of their forces, or to us who have not yet despatched a third of what we are in a position to send? Whose chances are becoming the rosier and who will assume the offensive?—Novoe Vremya, St. Petersburg.

IF JAPAN WON.

Even if we admit the impossible, that is to say, the final victory of Japan, the English must henceforth recognize that a victorious Japan could but affect their interests adversely, since the Japanese in such an event would certainly endeavor, before all else, to oust from Eastern Asia such a dangerous commercial rival as England.—Peterburgskaya Gazette.

"NO QUARTER, NO PRISONERS."

In our war with Japan we are like a man attacked by a viper. It is not enough to frighten it and leave it to hide in a bush; it must be destroyed; and we must do this without considering whether England and the cosmopolitan plutocracy object or not. No quarter and no prisoners should be our motto.—Gazette, Moscow.

HOW JAPAN VIEWS IT.

In contrast to the splendid harvest prospects of Japan, signs of coming famine are not lacking in many parts of Russia. We are not so mean as to wish natural calamities to Russia—enemy as she is; nevertheless, we cannot but fancy that the famine prospects will form a cause for deterring the prolonged prosecution of the war on her part.—Jiji, Tokio.

CALLS FOR A CHANGE.

The ill-success that has attended our efforts will not, it is needless to say, discourage us. But is it not necessary that we should change our plan of campaign and the dispositions of our troops? This is a question which must involuntarily occur to every Russian, and to which it is desirable that a full answer should be given.—Svet, St. Petersburg.

REASON FOR COMFORT.

When we come to consider that until Port Arthur is taken neither the English nor the Americans will give the Japanese another florin, and that the internal monetary resources

HIS PARTICULAR GRAFT

THE PROFESSIONAL BANK AMONGST CRIMINALS.

"Graft" is the Name Given to a Criminal's Line of Business.

A man was arrested some years ago on a charge of highway robbery. He was a well-known character, and the idea that he could possibly get acquitted of such a charge was laughable. But he succeeded.

"I didn't do it," he said to the judge, "because it isn't my 'graft.'" And the plea succeeded. The man in question had quite a wide reputation as a thief, and had served terms of imprisonment, but never in his life had he been known to commit robbery with violence. The bench recognized the strength of the plea, as for a criminal to commit a crime for which he has not specially trained himself is as absurd as for a clerk to take up bricklaying.

Not only is each department of crime specialized, but each section of each branch. A thief, for instance, will rarely or never be found concerned in a burglary. As a matter of fact, the thief looks down on the burglar.

"Thieves," they argue, "have no need to carry cowardly implements like revolvers and knives. We don't have to injure human beings personally, but only want their property."

This attitude on the part of the thief makes him rather a respected member of the criminal brotherhood in the eyes of "the force." A "good thief," as one detective is fond of saying, "is the kind of man we like to get."

A "GOOD THIEF"

is a man who works on a large scale. He will be engaged on a vast jewel robbery at a hotel, or else, perhaps, he is a bullion thief, whose "graft" is to steal specie from a great liner. He will have spent months and months laying his plans, and, before making the seizure, will have travelled to and fro on the liner and become known to the officers.

Now, such a man is an aristocrat among criminals. He may be a perfect gentleman. If you left five dollars on the table, or dropped your purse in the street, the "good thief" would probably return it to you; he would never dream of appropriating it. He wouldn't pick your pocket. It is not his "graft" to involve his reputation in miserable little larcenies, where there are fish so much bigger in the sea. "Besides," he will tell you, "I haven't had any practice at that sort of thing, and should probably muddle it if I tried."

Asked what kind of criminal is really most respected by the force, a detective informed us that "we like a good forger. A forger has to be a clever chap, and generally well educated. We don't rank such a man with your five-cent area-sneak."

If you look down the list of notorious persons privately issued to Scotland Yard officials, you will find dozens of different branches of

MERE THEFT ALONE.

There is the hotel thief, the luggage thief, the race-course thief, the shop-lifter, the omnibus thief, the bicycle thief. There are as many branches almost of thieves as there are of clerks, and curiously enough, when once a man has been associated with one or another of these branches, he will very rarely be found engaged in a different branch. It is a case of every man to his trade.

When Flash Fred, the luggage thief, comes out of gaol, the police know very well that he will not be mixed up in any affair of jewels or bicycles. He will at once again turn his attention to luggage. As to why criminals rarely or never alter their mode of life, though they have served many terms of imprisonment, is an

HEALTH

DIABETES.

In the treatment of diabetes the chief reliance of the physician is on the adjustment of the diet, looking to the exclusion, so far as may be possible, of all sugar-containing foods. It has been contended by some physicians that little advantage is to be gained by this, since the excretion of sugar by the kidney is only a symptom of the disease, and not the disease itself, and that the object should be to correct the condition which lies at the root of the trouble. If the physician knew just what are the conditions which underlie glycosuria (diabetes) he might, and he might not, be able to treat and cure it. But although many are trying to solve the riddle, it is not yet clear, and until it is the physician must do the best he can for his patient.

In diabetes not only is sugar excreted through the kidneys, but much also is circulating in the blood, the first may do no harm, except, perhaps, to the kidneys, and may even do good by taking sugar from the blood, but the second condition is exceedingly harmful, and its removal or diminution by dieting will relieve many of the distressing symptoms of the disease, and may greatly prolong life.

The problem in selecting a diet for the diabetic lies not only in excluding the sugar-containing articles, but in avoiding the starvation of the patient in so doing. Many of the saccharine foods, those made up chiefly of starch, for example, are very nourishing, and their exclusion from the dietary exposes the patient to the dangers of insufficient nutrition. The main reliance of the diabetic in the way of food must be on meats, fats, green vegetables and nuts. He should take milk sparingly, avoid fruits, especially dried and preserved fruit, indulge in moderation in new potatoes (which are less starchy than is popularly believed), and omit almost absolutely bread, puddings, pies and everything made from flour. Fats (cream, olive-oil and butter) are of special value, and the sufferer from diabetes should get himself into the habit of buttering lavishly everything he eats.

In the way of drinks he may take tea, coffee or cocoa (without sugar, of course), and water, but none of the flavored waters, such as bottled lemonade, ginger-ale or soda which are always sweetened.—Youth's Companion.

FOOD AND SECRECTIONS.

Animal food tends to make the urine more acid. Eggs, meat, oysters, fish, or other solid animal foods, produce acid urine. This should be remembered by people troubled with urinary diseases. Catarrh of the bladder, or inflammation of the urethra, any irritation of the urinary passages, is irritated and made temporarily worse by acid urine. Therefore, animal food should be avoided. Perhaps milk, on account of its large per cent. of water, might form an exception to this rule.

Vegetable foods, especially of the alkaline variety, fresh vegetables, tend to decrease acidity of the urine. Sometimes, indeed, they entirely remove the acid reaction. Even acid fruits form carbonates in the stomach which tend to decrease the acids of the secretions.

On the other hand, where there is an excessive loss of phosphates, albumen, sugar, or any other vital fluid, through the urine, animal food should be used, as it tends to keep up the strength and furnish vital force. Wherever there is loss of vital fluids through the urine, an animal

One day a beautiful creature came to him in his cell and asked to be allowed to do his washing. The impulsive, revolutionary fell in love with his washer-woman, and for a time could think of nothing else.

When he was released and took refuge in Malta Rosalie followed him. But Malta was not safe for him. Before leaving he did tardy justice to the girl, and married her, the ceremony being performed by a wandering Jesuit, who merely placed the ring on the girl's finger and gave the young couple his benediction.

LOVE AND PLOTTING.

Crispi went to England on a tramp steamer, but his wife worked her way across the continent and rejoined him in London. Here she was of inestimable value in smuggling the correspondence between her husband and Mazzini. She used to carry the letters in her market basket and hand them over to emissaries of Mazzini amid the turmoil of Covent Garden.

At night she washed and ironed her husband's only white waistcoat, shirt, and collar whilst he slept.

In 1859 Crispi returned to Sicily, and started planning another revolution, and in the following year took part in the campaign of Garibaldi's "Thousands of Marsala." Through this weary time Rosalie accompanied him everywhere, taking an equal share in the hardships of campaigning.

When the Cross of Valor was awarded to the Thousand and her comrades demanded that she should be given a cross of diamonds.

HUSBAND ESTRANGED.

Crispi was now at the top of the tree, but Rosalie could not accommodate herself to his position. She developed an inordinate love for animals and extravagant taste in dress.

One day Crispi returned home to find six new suits ruined by the hordes of dogs, cats, and white mice that crowded his dwelling. He left the house never to return again.

In 1878 he married for the third time and his enemies brought a charge of bigamy against him. The court, however, decided that his second marriage was illegal. He made Rosalie a handsome allowance, which is still paid to her.

Occasionally visitors to Rome might see a little old woman, eccentrically dressed, with a diamond Cross of Valour suspended round her neck, and followed by a legion of dogs, walking in the streets. This was Rosalie Montmasson.

AMONG CANNIBALS.

Expedition to Investigate a Central African Tribe.

It has been practically decided to organize a British expedition consisting of a force of from 1,500 to 2,000 men, to march through the country of the Niam Niam savages, a tribe of Central African cannibals, whose deeds figured so prominently in travelers' books of a generation ago.

The country, which is situated some 800 miles south-east of Khartoum, is within the sphere of British influence, although the natives themselves at present render no allegiance except to their own Sultan.

At present the entire trade of the country, which is very rich in ivory, is in the hands of Belgian traders, who give the natives firearms in exchange for tusks. It is, indeed, stated that only one Englishman, a Dr. Stewart, ever penetrated the land, and that he was murdered.

If they are so disposed the Niam Niams can take the field with 20,000 men armed with Belgian rifles and with native bows and arrows. Although they are heathens and cannibals they are of a distinctly higher order of intellect than the tribes of the Upper Nile Valley.

There are over 4,000 ships in the navies of the world's Powers.

"And you say Miss Westend is devoted to music?" "I should say she is! Why she won't have a skirt made that isn't accordion pleated."

questions of our troops? This is a question which must involuntarily occur to every Russian, and to which it is desirable that a full answer should be given.—Svet, St. Petersburg.

REASON FOR COMFORT.

When we come to consider that until Port Arthur is taken neither the English nor the Americans will give the Japanese another florin, and that the internal monetary resources of Japan are henceforth completely exhausted, it is difficult to comprehend from whence the Japanese are going to obtain the means for the further prosecution of the war.—Petersburgskaya Gazette.

BRITISH DIPLOMACY.

Cyprus, Egypt, the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and Tibet; all these colossal acquisitions have been obtained by England in the course of the last twenty-five years or so. With such power it would be difficult for any sort of coalition to get on even terms. Besides, coalitions themselves are impossible, for the far-seeing diplomacy of Britain has taken timely measures of precaution.—Novosti, St. Petersburg.

JAPANESE WAR VIEWS.

We are in a far better position to endure the prolongation of hostilities than Russia, with whom the difficulty of the rear communication and supply will always remain a very serious drawback, to say nothing of the other disadvantages and circumstances that handicap the enemy. Consequently those who calculate on Japan's finally yielding to exhaustion cannot make a greater mistake.—Jiji, Tokio.

A MARRIAGE TANGLE.

Mother and Daughter Were Both Married to the Same Man.

Rarely has a more complicated matrimonial tangle come before the courts than that which engaged the attention of the Aldershot County Court judge the other day. A remarkable feature of the case was that a woman and her daughter had gone through the marriage ceremony with the same man.

The facts came out in an action brought by Mrs. A. G. Fitzgerald against George Knight, telegraphist at the head-quarter office of the First Army Corps at Aldershot, for the recovery of £10 due to her under a deed of separation.

Mrs. Fitzgerald, it appeared, married Knight about twenty-two years ago. She had then just returned from India with her two children, believing her first husband was dead. Knight was then in the army. Before the marriage took place Mrs. Fitzgerald told him the story of her previous marriage.

Some years later her daughter left her. Recently Knight discovered by means of an advertisement that his wife's former husband was alive when he married her, and also by the same means discovered the whereabouts of the missing daughter.

The daughter was reunited to the family, and soon afterwards Knight caused Mrs. Fitzgerald to sign a separation agreement, by which he was to pay her so much a week. Shortly afterwards her daughter and Knight left the house, and she then discovered that the former had had a child by Knight, and that he had married her.

In the agreement, which Mrs. Fitzgerald said she had not read, was a clause to the effect that if she interfered with Knight the allowance would cease. All she had done was to go to her daughter to induce her to come back to her.

The judge, the Hon. Arthur Russell, characterized Knight's action as the most disgraceful thing a man could do, and told him that Mrs. Fitzgerald could molest him as much as she pleased, as far as he was concerned.

Judgment was given for Mrs. Fitzgerald with costs, amid loud applause.

a different branch. It is a case of every man to his trade.

When Flash Fred, the luggage thief, comes out of gaol, the police know very well that he will not be mixed up in any affair of jewels or bicycles. He will at once again turn his attention to luggage. As to why criminals rarely or never alter their mode of life, though they have served many terms of imprisonment, is an odd question, difficult to solve.

"It's a man's profession," said a doubtful character to us. "You, for instance, have made your living in the past as an ink-slinger, and you're not going to suddenly change and become a bargee. Well, then, when a man has carried a certain branch of thieving to a fine art, do you suppose he's going to throw away all his knowledge of the ropes and experience, just because he's had to put up with a year or so in quod? Not likely. It's his living, and he'll stick to it."

THE SPECIALTY-THIEF

falls into his precise "graft" by chance. Perhaps his earliest thieving instinct applied itself to stealing sweets from shops as a small boy. In some schools one boy with this instinct will set the fashion to several others. It will be voted queer and smart to purloin a packet of chocolate, or what not. If not detected, the boys will persevere and finally become skilled at shop-lifting. Then it is that the idea develops, and we find our man a shop-lifter pure and simple, and quite inexperienced in any other "graft."

Murder, of course, cannot be called a "graft." In the best criminal circles, the murderer is not seriously regarded at all. A man who would be so foolish as to put his neck into a noose, for no special reason of gain, is classed merely as a non-criminal fool. Only if he has committed the crime as a last resort, and been fairly successful in concealing it, and has, above all, gained substantially by it, could he be enrolled in the inner circle of crime.—Pearson's Weekly.

BEER-SODDEN LONDON.

One Public-house to Twenty-nine Men in East District.

A book called "Seven Years' Hard," by Rev. Richard Tree, London, exposes the excessive beer drinking of the East End to an extent incredible, if facts were not furnished to prove his point.

Dr. A. Salter, of Jamaica Road, S. E., has spent a year in investigating the drink question in the borough of Bermondsey. The statistics he has gathered with regard to the public houses are extraordinary.

So far, he has analyzed five districts in the borough. In one of these where the average wage per man is 26s per week, there is one public house to every 29 men and every 27 inhabited houses. In another area of seven and a half acres there are 34 men to every public-house, while the average weekly wage of the men is only 23s.

"The result of this state of things in the particular area—not the whole borough—may be summed up in the words, 'Hopeless demoralization.' In the areas given I have no hesitation in saying that 90 per cent. of the families are drink-ridden. They are simply drink areas."

NOT SO MAD AFTER ALL.

A nobleman, against whom insanity was imputed by his relatives, was asked, during examination by Lord Loughborough, "How many legs has a sheep?"

"Does your Lordship mean a live or a dead sheep?" asked the nobleman.

"Is it not the same thing?" said the Chancellor.

"No, my lord, there is much difference. A live sheep has four legs, a dead sheep but two. The others are shoulders."

A 4.7 in. gun will send a 45 lb. shell a distance of over six miles.

move the acid reaction. Even acid fruits form carbonates in the stomach which tend to decrease the acids of the secretions.

On the other hand, where there is an excessive loss of phosphates, albumen, sugar, or any other vital fluid, through the urine, animal food should be used, as it tends to keep up the strength and furnish vital force. Wherever there is loss of vital fluids through the urine an animal diet is always advisable.

But in cases of irritation of the urinary organs, scanty, high-colored urine, animal food should be avoided, for a time at least, and fresh vegetables substituted. The injurious effect of animal food upon the urinary organs may be lessened somewhat by the free use of pure water.

An exclusive milk diet will sometimes produce alkaline urine, which is very desirable in cases of acute inflammation of the urinary organs, such as urethritis, gonorrhea, and the like.

REST YOUR FEET.

Many people complain of tired feet. Every night their feet ache so that it amounts to positive torture.

One good thing to do to prevent this is to have two or three changes of shoes or boots whichever is worn. Wear one pair to-day, another pair to-morrow, and if the third pair is owned, still another next day. Keep changing about. A shoe that is a little too tight in some particular place, may be all right on other parts of the foot. By changing to another shoe relief is had from the peculiarities of the first shoe. Each shoe has an individuality. By wearing it all the time its faults begin to produce bad effects, especially in cases of sensitive people, whose feet are tender. Change shoes frequently.

Another good thing is to bathe the feet at night in cold water. Rub them dry with a coarse towel.

When possible take off the shoes in the middle of the day, and rest the feet. This can be done in the office, as well as about the house. Slippers can be substituted in place of the shoes.

Care of the feet is a very important item to health and success. Good, sound, clean, shapely feet are a blessing to their possessor. Walking is one of the most healthful exercises, as well as one of the necessary requisites of business. Very few kinds of business can be conducted with success without entailing considerable walking. A person cannot walk with any comfort or propriety without good, sound feet.

Tired feet soon become rheumatic feet. Tender places on the feet soon become bunions or corns. Begin to ward off these things before calamity overtakes you. It is no more expensive to have two or three pairs of shoes than to wear one pair of shoes continually.

Alternate shoes. Bathe the feet frequently in cold water.

Rest the feet by taking off the shoes whenever possible.

These things operate as a preventive against disease of the feet.

IT PAYS TO BE GOOD.

Under the will of Mrs. Marianna A. Ogden, who died at Lenox, Mass., on September 28th, nearly \$600,000, besides much real estate, is disposed of. The testatrix leaves \$200,000 to Arnot Ogden Memorial Hospital, Elmira, N. Y., and \$5,000 to the Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira. The bulk of the property in personal estate is bequeathed to her sister, Fannie A. Haven, and her real estate is divided between her and her brother, Matthias H. Arnot. There is also a bequest of \$5,000 to a nephew on condition that he does not drink until he is 21, and an additional \$5,000 should he abstain from drink and also from the use of tobacco until he is 25 years old.

WILL STORM PORT ARTHUR

Japanese Within One Hundred Yards of the Fortress.

THE NEXT ASSAULT.

A despatch from London says: That the main defences at Port Arthur will be carried by the Japanese at the next assault is indicated by a belated despatch from Gen. Nogi's headquarters.

A correspondent declares that the siege preparations are complete and have been of the most thorough character. The rocky hills have been tunneled with the most arduous labor until the Japanese works extend to within 100 yards of the parapets of the forts. Through these tunnels the Japanese can march to the fortifications without losing a man and avoiding the fire which has exterminated their regiments in nearly all the previous assaults.

In the forts now held by the Japanese they have mounted enormous guns in beds of concrete and masonry. The front these forts present to the Russians is even stronger than that which faced the Japanese when they stormed the positions. The siege and naval guns are doing an enormous amount of execution, tearing great gaps in the walls of the Russian forts and sweeping the harbor. It is stated that two of the Russian warships have been sunk, the arsenal and dockyards destroyed and constant fires started in the town.

This despatch is dated Nov. 2 and was delayed in transmission. It throws no light on the recent operations, or on the rumored request for an armistice by Gen. Stoessel. In view of the preparations of the Japanese such a plea seems reasonable. In spite of the oft-reiterated declaration of the Russian commander that he intended to hold out as long as a man was left.

SUPPLIES FOR BESIEGED.

A despatch from Tsinchou says: The British steamer Thales has been purchased by Germans and given a German register. She is now loading for Port Arthur. Local shipping houses have received information that the steamers which recently left here with supplies for Vladivostok have arrived there in safety. Several supply ships have reached Port Arthur within the last fortnight.

IS KUROKI DEAD?

A despatch from Moscow says: Nemorivitch Danchenko, the well-known Russian war correspondent of the Associated Press, telegraphing from Mukden under Sunday's date, says the reports of the death of Gen. Kuroki are confirmed. According to his version, a splinter of shell struck Gen. Kuroki, tearing out a portion of his breast and abdomen. He died Oct. 4 at Liao-Yang and his body was sent to Japan. A rumor is persistently circulated that a kinsman of the Mi'ado Siasanani, literally "Little Third Prince," has been appointed to succeed Gen. Kuroki, but that the actual command of the army has been entrusted to Gen. Nodzu, who is reviewing operations.

JAPANESE DISLODGED.

A despatch from Mukden says: There was a heavy exchange of artillery fire on Thursday at the Russian right center. The Russian batteries began shelling the Japanese trenches, and the Japanese batteries responded. During the night Russian volunteers dislodged a detachment of Japanese infantry from trenches in front of Lone Tree (Poutolon) Hill. The Japanese continue to show ac-

intervention within a measurable distance. Foreign Secretary Lansdowne's plea for arbitration at the Guildhall banquet is taken here to be a pointed suggestion to the United States and France that the time is approaching when the powers must take some action. It can be definitely stated that Lord Lansdowne made his speech with full knowledge that Japan will not resent a proposition looking to peace from the three powers—the United States, France, and Great Britain.

There is a definite impression here that the initiative will come from President Roosevelt, though the action would be joint.

It is mooted that Lord Lansdowne only spoke so openly because he had good reason to believe that Mr. Roosevelt, if elected, contemplated making an effort to bring the belligerents to discuss terms of peace. Lord Lansdowne's remarks are held by those in his confidence to mean that whatever the United States may do in the matter Great Britain will co-operate, even in the event of France not participating. It is known however, that Ambassador Cambon, who continues his work assiduously to bring about some arrangement, hopes for joint action by the three powers.

RUSSIAN ATTACK REPULSED.

A despatch from Gen. Oku's Headquarters says: A spirited Russian attack on an advance post Tuesday night was repulsed after a half hour of musketry fire. The scouting of positions is progressing. The birthday of King Edward was celebrated by the military attaches. The camp was en fete through the hospitality of Gen. Oku. Prince Nashimoto, Field Marshal Oyama, and the correspondents participated in the celebration, which was succeeded by primitive dances and wrestling matches. Col. Tulloch received the congratulations on behalf of the British.

REFUSE TO JOIN COLORS.

The London Times' Russian correspondents say that the disinclination to join the colors for Manchuria recently noticeable in South Russia, is becoming throughout the country. Competent opinion puts the number of reservists who so far have escaped at 20,000 at least. It has been shrewdly suspected that in spite of Russia's overwhelming strength on paper, she has already been sadly put to it to equip even 150,000 trained soldiers from her European countries for service in Manchuria. Even military men admit that two more European corps will exhaust the Russian stock of effectively trained and properly equipped men.

GRAIN TRAFFIC BLOCKED.

The Russian correspondents of the London Times report extraordinary accumulations of grain in Russia. The block is estimated at 91,186 vans and trucks, containing about a million tons of grain. The grain blocks are bound to assume even greater proportions during the next few weeks, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether the last of the sidings will be cleared without the assistance of the waterways at the opening of next year's navigation. The losses, many of which have to be borne by the moujiks, or peasants, are most serious.

DISORDERS IN RUSSIA.

A despatch from St. Petersburg

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—Wheat—Red and white are quoted at \$1.04, with \$1.05 asked. No. 2 goose sold at 90c to 91c, and spring is quoted at 96c east and west. Manitoba farmer, No. 1 northern, \$1.02½; No. 2, 98½c to 99½c; No. 3, 94½c f.o.b. Georgian Bay ports, 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—Prices firm, cars of 90 per cent. patents selling at \$4.40 to \$4.50, buyers' sacks, east and west; 15c to 20c higher for choice; Manitoba, \$5.70 for Hungarian patents, \$5.40 for second patents.

Millfeed—Bran \$14.50 to \$15 in bulk, and shorts \$17.50 to \$18 east and west. Manitoba unchanged, \$21 for shorts and \$19 for bran, exports.

Barley—Little offering, with fair inquiry at 45c to 46c or 47c at low freights for No. 2, 44c to 45c for No. 3 extra, and 41½c to 43c for No. 3 malting outside Toronto freights.

Rye—While a small lot was taken at 77c the general demand is easier at 74c to 75c outside for No. 2, and more deliveries are expected at these prices.

Corn—Canadian nominal at 53c to 55c west; American yellow firmer in sympathy with Buffalo and Chicago prices; No. 2 is quoted at 65½c to 66c, No. 3 at 65c to 65½c, and No. 3 mixed at 63c on track Toronto.

Oats—No. 1 white, 32c to 32½c; No. 2, 31½c to 32c low freights, and 31c to 31½c north and west.

Rolls Oats—Quiet, \$4.10 for cars of bags and \$4.35 for barrels on track Toronto; 25c more for broken lots here and 40c more for broken lots outside.

Peas—Higher and in good demand at 65c to 66c for No. 2 west or east.

Buckwheat—Nominally quoted at 55c east and west.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The market for creamery is firmer, and is quoted ½c to 1c per lb. higher. Dairy is generally steady, with receipts large enough for the demand.

Creamery, prints ... 20c to 21c
do tubs ... 19c to 20c
Dairy tubs, good to choice 15c to 16c
do medium ... 13c to 14c
do inferior grades ... 10c to 12c
Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice ... 16c to 17c
do medium ... 14c to 15c

Cheese—Quotations are higher at 10½c to 10½c per lb. for large and 10½c to 11c for twins.

Eggs—Quotations are unchanged at 21c to 22c for fresh gathered, 19c to 20c for cold storage and 19c for limed.

Potatoes—Ontario stocks are quoted unchanged at 55c to 65c on track and 75c out of store. Eastern potatoes are steady at 70c to 75c on track and 85c to 90c out of store.

Dressed Hogs—Are about steady at \$6.50 per cwt. for selects on track here.

Poultry—Following are the quotations for dressed weights:—Best spring chickens, 10c to 11c, others at 7c to 9c; old fowl, 6c to 7c; turkeys (young), 13c to 14c; old, 10c to 11c; ducks, 8c, and geese, 7c to 9c.

Baled Hay—Quotations for car lots on track here are unchanged at \$8 per ton.

Baled Straw—Car lots on track here are quoted unchanged at \$5.75 to \$6 per ton.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Nov. 15.—Grain—Oats are in good demand. A few of the sales reported include one lot of 20,000 bushels of No. 2 white at 39c, one lot of 20,000 bushels do at 39½c, and one lot of 10,000 bushels No. 3 at 38c, and bids of 39½c for fur-

Calves, per lb	3½	5½
do each	2.00	10.00
Hogs, selects, per cwt	4.80	0.00
do lights	4.60	0.00
do fats	4.60	0.00

AUTOMATIC BRAKE

To Prevent Trains Running Past Semaphores.

A despatch from St. Catharines says:—An invention in the way of a railway appliance which if put into general use would undoubtedly have the effect of decreasing the number of railroad accidents on this continent was given a successful test on Saturday afternoon on the Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway between here and Niagara Falls. The invention, which is very simple in its construction, was the work of Mr. James Doyle, United States custom officer at Niagara Falls. It is an automatic brake, which is fitted to the sides of the locomotive, and is aimed to prevent engineers from running their trains past closed semaphores. The brake opens the air valve and applies the brakes, and at the same time shuts off the steam. It is applied by means of a "trip" set beside the track a short distance outside the semaphore. This trip strikes a projection on the brake on the engine and the brake acts immediately. If the semaphore is up or open the trip does not strike the brake projection, as the trip is regulated by the semaphore, being connected with it.

A large number of practical men from many of the leading railways saw the brake successfully operated. The brake was fitted on a N., S. & T. engine and brought the train to a standstill inside of five or six car lengths. Several trials were made, and each test proved that the brake is a success. It can be made at a cost of less than one hundred and fifty dollars per appliance.

WEALTH IN STOCKINGS.

Poorly Clad Woman Surprises Police of Fort William.

A despatch from Fort William says: Poorly clad and without friends, Mary Allen, an aged woman, of Nelson, B.C., a passenger on Tuesday night's express, because of her peculiar actions was handed over by the conductor to the Fort William police. Questioned at the police station, the woman stated that a party of thieves on the train were plotting to rob her, and that she was fearful of losing her life. With a view of reassuring her the police volunteered to take charge of the woman's belongings, which they agreed to express to her home. From each of her stockings the woman then pulled \$1,000, and from the lining of her dress \$1,000 more were taken. At the conclusion of the search nearly \$4,000 in bills had been piled on the station desk. Mrs. Allen was bound for Carleton Place. The money was forwarded by the police, and the woman resumed her journey Wednesday night.

DAWN OF LIBERTY.

Russian Press Comments Freely on Internal Affairs.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—The meeting of representatives of the Provincial Zemstvos next week is attracting intense interest. Nothing could better illustrate the change in the condition in Russia than the freedom with which the newspapers are discussing the internal conditions. The Liberals believe that their flag has now been planted, and that the present movement cannot be stopped. The Russ declares it is essential that means be afforded the nation to freely express its needs. The past efforts in that direction, it contends, were still-born, because the elective principle of choosing representatives to voice the wishes of the people had

lery fire on Thursday at the Russian right centre. The Russian batteries began shelling the Japanese trenches, and the Japanese batteries responded. During the night Russian volunteers dislodged a detachment of Japanese infantry from trenches in front of Lone Tree (Poutoloh) Hill. The Japanese continue to show activity on the left flank, without, however, engaging in any serious movement.

Comfortable dugouts are being built along the Russian lines, and the soldiers seem to think that they will winter where they are. The idea that Field Marshal Oyama contemplates an attempt to take Mukden is not generally entertained. Both sides seem to be content for the present with a suspension of hostilities. Warm clothing is being distributed among the troops.

OUTPOSTS FRATERNIZE.

A despatch from London says: An English correspondent at Mukden says the conviction prevails there that the Japanese reinforcements are larger than reported, and that, consequently, an attack is expected. Sometimes the outposts fraternize and exchange cigarettes and other luxuries.

DARING OF SCOUTS.

A despatch from Mukden says: The positions of the armies on both sides remain little changed, though there is continual skirmishing going on with the object of securing minor positions tending to strengthen the respective lines of defence. The Russian scouts are very daring in secretly reconnoitring the whole of the Japanese positions, some even creeping up to the Japanese trenches and lying concealed there all day and returning at night. The Japanese have constructed in many places double and even triple and quadruple lines of trenches, wire entanglements, mines and pits.

A Cossack patrol on Nov. 10 penetrated as far as Sandipau, where they inflicted a blow against a large force of Japanese and then returned rapidly to the Russian main line without loss. A patrol also got in the rear of two Japanese companies moving to attack a Russian position. The Cossacks defeated the Japanese and returned safely to the Russian line.

FROM PORT ARTHUR.

A despatch from London says: There is no authentic news from Port Arthur. A report from Chefoo to the effect that Gen. Nogi refused to grant the armistice asked for by Gen. Stoessel is as unconfirmable as the original rumor that an armistice had been requested. There is nothing to indicate that Gen. Stoessel is waver- ing in his determination to hold out until the end.

The Chefoo correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the Japanese are hastening plans to combat the Baltic fleet. All naval officers who are not engaged in active service, and who can possibly be recalled, have been summoned to Japan preparatory to starting for their assigned destinations.

PEACE OFFER REJECTED.

A despatch from London says: Japan, unofficially, has made representations to Russia looking to peace. This action has resulted in failure, and such representations, even privately, are not likely to be repeated by Japan. Although the suggestion of a pacific settlement was made unofficially, it actually had behind it all the weight of an offer by the Japanese Government. It was made direct to Russia. No power acted as an intermediary. The proposition was put forward tentatively and unofficially, so that the Japanese Government would be in a position to deny any report that it was suing for peace.

The failure of these direct negotiations, however, resulted in bringing

sidings will be cleared without the assistance of the waterways at the opening of next year's navigation. The losses, many of which have to be borne by the moujiks, or peasants, are most serious.

DISORDERS IN RUSSIA.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Disorders on a great scale took place at Kharkoff, South Russia, on Thursday. The troops fired volleys into the crowds of students and workmen. Prince Mirsky, Secretary of the Interior, started for Kharkoff on Friday. The Governor of Mohilev, where there was a massacre in October last year, in which 300 Jews are said to have lost their lives, has been dismissed. Last month there were more or less serious riots throughout the province in connection with the mobilization of army reserves.

ROBBED THE CITIZENS.

A despatch from Vitebsk, Russia, says:—During reserve men riots here on Thursday the men at one time got the better of the police and Cossacks, and until reinforcements arrived held high carnival in the city, pillaging shops, especially where liquor was sold, and even robbing pedestrians in the streets of their valuables. Order was finally restored, however, without sacrifice of life. The Governor has been superseded for failure to preserve order.

During disturbances in the City of Mohilev on Oct. 23 and 24 over 120 Jews were injured.

JAPS DIVERTING RIVER.

A despatch from Huansein (10 miles south of Mukden), says:—The weather on Thursday was warmer, with slight rain. Along the 80 miles constituting the front of the Russian army everything was quiet, except for occasional skirmishes and artillery duels on the centre and left, where gunners fire occasionally for the sake of getting practice, so as to have the range should the Japanese take the offensive. Sometimes they indulge in fusillades. When the Japanese jocularly display a white disc, indicating a miss, the Russian riflemen reply by raising a shirt on a bayonet.

The Japanese are industriously continuing work under the cover of darkness, digging immense ditches into which to deflect the water of the Sha River.

AN AWFUL PICTURE.

A London Daily Telegraph correspondent sends a harrowing picture of the conditions within Port Arthur. He says that vast numbers of sick and dying soldiers, maimed, mutilated and incapacitated for further service, are lying helpless in the inner forts, the straitened circumstances of the garrison making it impossible to give them care and attention. The correspondent suggests that an effort be made to embark them on neutral ships and transfer them under the Red Cross to Chefoo and Shanghai. He offers to take in a steamer himself for this purpose whenever the conditions allow.

THE CRY FOR PEACE.

The Odessa correspondent of the London Standard says that the cry for peace is becoming most profound from all classes in Southern and South-Western Russia. The students at the Universities of Odessa, Kieff, and Kharkoff have sent a petition to the Government deploring the useless sacrifice of life, and praying that it conclude peace.

RUSSIA OFFERS REWARD.

A despatch to the London Standard from St. Petersburg says that Russia has decided to give handsome rewards to anybody furnishing information of the presence of suspicious vessels in the North Sea during the passage of the Baltic fleet or other facts bearing on the Dogger Bank affair.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Nov. 15.—Grain—Oats are in good demand. A few of the sales reported include one lot of 20,000 bushels of No. 2 white at 39c, one lot of 20,000 bushels do at 39½c, and one lot of 10,000 bushels No. 3 do at 38c, and bids of 39½c for further round lots of No. 2, 38½c for No. 3, and 37½c for No. 4, have been made freely and refused. Car lots of No. 2 white have changed hands at 39½c to 40c and No. 3 at 38½c to 39c per bushel ex-store. The local demand for broken lots of No. 3 Chicago mixed corn has been good at 59½c to 60c, and car lots have sold at 59c, including one of 3,000 bushels at this figure ex-store. The local demand for peas is also good, which are in small supply, and prices are firm at 75c to 76c per bushel afloat. Rye is scarce and wanted and prices are high at 80c to 82c per bushel ex-store. Barley is quiet, the only sale reported to-day being a car of No. 3 at 57c per bushel ex-store. Buckwheat is quiet and unchanged at 58½c per bushel ex-store.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$5.60; strong balers', \$5.50; winter wheat patents, \$5.70 to \$5.80; straight rollers, \$5.40 to \$5.50, and in bags, \$2.25 to \$2.65.

Feed—Manitoba bran in bags, \$1c to \$1.18; shorts, \$21 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, \$17 to \$18; shorts, \$19 to \$20, and mouille, \$24 to \$28 per ton, as to quality.

Meal—A fair volume of business was reported in rolled oats, there being a steady demand for small lots at \$2.25 to \$2.27½ per bag, and at \$1.65 to \$1.75 per barrel. The market for cornmeal is quiet at \$1.35 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, \$8.50 to \$9; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$8; clover mixed, \$6.50 to \$7, and pure clover, \$6 to \$6.50 per ton in car lots.

Beans—Choice primes \$1.40 to \$1.45 per bushel, \$1.35 to \$1.37½ in car lots.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$16.50 to \$17.50; light short cut, \$16.50 to \$17; American fat backs, \$20; compound lard, 6½c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6½c to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½c to 9½c according to quality; hams, 12c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.50; heavy fat hogs, \$4.50; mixed lots, 85; select, 85.25 off cars.

Cheese—Ontario fine white, 10c to 10½c; colored, 10½c to 10½c; Quebec, 9½c to 9½c.

Butter—Finest grades, 19½c to 20½c; ordinary finest, 19c to 19½c; medium grades, 18c to 19c, and western dairy, at 15c to 15½c.

Eggs—Select new laid, 24c; straight gathered candled, 20c; No. 2, 11c to 15c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—As has been the case at this market for some time, the demand for the better class was active and they sold early and for prices well up to quotations. The rough, scrubby cattle in all lines were dull and selling at practically any figure they would bring. Quotations in all lines of trade are about steady.

Export cattle, ex. cc.	\$4.40 to \$4.75
do good to medium	4.25 4.40
do cows	3.25 4.00
Butchers', good to	
choice	4.00 4.65
Fair to good	3.25 3.75
Mixed lots, medium	2.75 3.25
do common	1.75 2.00
good cows	3.00 3.45
Bulls	2.00 2.75
Feeders, short keep...	3.60 3.80
do, distillery, 1,000 to	
1,200 lbs.	3.50 4.40
do common to fair	2.00 3.40
Stockers, good	3.00 3.25
do fair	2.75 2.90
do rough and com.	1.50 2.75
Bulls	1.75 2.50
Wilt cows, each	30.00 60.00
Export ewes, per cwt.	3.50 3.60
do bucks, per cwt.	2.50 2.75
Cull sheep, each	2.00 3.00
Lambs, per cwt	4.00 4.60

believe that their flag has now been planted, and that the present movement cannot be stopped. The Russ declares it is essential that means be afforded the nation to freely express its needs. The past efforts in that direction, it contends, were still-born, because the elective principle of choosing representatives to voice the wishes of the people had been neglected.

The Russian Jews are greatly pleased with the reception accorded by Interior Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky to a deputation of their coreligionists, on which occasion it was announced that the ideal at which he was aiming was equality for all the elements of the population of the empire. Evidences also exist tending to show that it is the purpose of the Minister to reverse the von Plehve policy regarding the Armenian Church property and the management of the Armenian schools which have a aim become independent and it is believed that this will be followed by the restoration of the Church funds.

ENDS HIS LIFE IN CELL.

Grattan Farmer Hangs Himself in Penitentiary.

A despatch from Kingston says: Gustav Mittlestadt, who came to the penitentiary a month ago, having been convicted of manslaughter, killing Earnest Eggert, a blacksmith, at Eganville, Ont., on Aug. 17, with a pickaxe after a quarrel, and while drunk, was found dead at 4 o'clock on Friday morning, having suicided by hanging. Soon after his incarceration Mittlestadt showed signs of insanity, and was sent to the insane ward for cure. During the night he took a sheet from his bed, tied an end about the bars over his door, and putting another end about his neck, succeeded in taking his life. Coroner Kihlhorn held an inquest into the circumstances, and a jury rendered a verdict according to the facts.

LONG WAIT FOR NEWS.

Mayor Moodie Cannot Communicate Till Spring.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Government does not expect to receive word from Major Moodie, who left on the Hudson's Bay mission in August, until navigation opens next summer. The first news will reach Ottawa about July, unless the Major meets a whaling vessel by accident, and is able to send a message in this way. On his last voyage the department received letters from him after they were carried to Scotland by a crew.

PETEWAWA THE SITE.

Location for Central Training Camp Decided.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The training central camp for the Canadian militia will, in all probability, be at Petewawa, on the line of the Canadian Pacific. The location is a good one, being central so far as the East and West are concerned. The field is about ten miles square. Sir Frederick Borden will decide this matter at once. The Minister is going on with the work of organizing the new military council, and it is progressing favorably.

FOR ANGLO-GERMAN AMITY.

Sir Thos. Barclay Seeks to Bring About an Entente.

A despatch from Berlin says: Sir Thomas Barclay, pioneer of the Anglo-French agreement, has arrived in Germany with the ambition to promote Anglo-German friendship. He advocates an interchange of courtesies and visits between British and German city councils, chambers of commerce and private associations. The Anglo-French agreement was initiated in this way.

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Berlin's population is 10,851, an increase of 325 during the year.

The Marconi wireless telegraph station at Cape Race is in operation. McNeil and Oke, two London poultry fanciers, won \$2,500 at the St. Louis Exposition.

J. H. Doherty, a Pullman conductor, committed suicide at Montreal, by shooting, on Friday.

Mrs. Campbell Atkinson was accidentally shot by her husband at Glace Bay, N.S., on Saturday, and died in a few hours.

Building permits, representing \$945,205, have been issued in Hamilton this year, an increase of \$160,336 over 1903.

Peter Kulgie, a Hungarian, fell from a C. P. R. coal car at Fort William and was crushed beneath the wheels of the locomotive.

Mr. W. B. Champ, Treasurer of the Hamilton Bridge Company, was assaulted and knocked down by an unknown man, on Friday, whose motive was probably robbery.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Commissioners have approached representatives of the Canadian Northern Railway Company relative to securing joint terminal facilities in Winnipeg.

According to L. E. Carufel, secretary of the Quebec Colonization Society, there has been an increase of over 150 per cent. in the number of colonists that have been placed in the lands in the district north of Montreal. A large percentage of French-Canadians have returned from the New England States.

FOREIGN.

Thousands in southern Russia are threatened with famine.

Seventy-eight were killed, many injured, and 950 houses destroyed by earthquake in Formosa.

The German Consular Agent at Urfa, Turkey, was beaten by Turkish soldiers.

Adolf Weber of Auburn, Col., is charged with the murder of his parents, sister and brother.

The practicability of receiving wireless telegraphic messages in a balloon was demonstrated at St. Louis on Friday.

Last Saturday Mrs. Gilvair, wife of the Erie Railroad operator, at Elgin, Pa., about forty miles west of Jamestown, was surprised to see a big black bear amble leisurely through the main street of the village. An army of farmers started in pursuit, but the animal was killed by two schoolboys.

The greatest trout hatchery in the world will be located by the United States government on the Grand Mesa, about twenty-five miles north of Delta, Colorado. The annual output of fish will not fall below 25,000,000 within a year after the hatchery is completed. These fish will be distributed all over the west.

BRITISH CROP CENSUS.

Less Land is Under Wheat Than Ever Before.

A despatch from London says: The acreage and live stock returns, giving the complete statistics for 1904, which have just been issued by the Board of Agriculture, give some interesting particulars of the state of the farming industry in the country. There is a decline of 25,969 acres in the total area under crops and grass, as compared with last year, but the decrease is mainly attributed to the demand for land for railway and building purposes.

The decrease is entirely in arable land, which, including fallow, is 189,530 acres less than last year. On the other hand, there is an increase

Fashion Hints.

THE NEW MODES.

Fashion is devoting herself exclusively to the beautifying of tall, slim figures; there seems to be no consideration for the many of us who do not boast of "Lady Jane" deportment. Three-quarter and "seven-eighths" coats are the inevitable style, even for "coat-and-skirt" wear, this season. These are strictly tailor-made and fitting, a striking contrast, indeed, to the loose sacs that have had such a long vogue. We are also adopting "picture" dress to a large degree; even the street dress has reached such a degree of charm and perfection as to recommend it very strongly to all lovers of feminine grace. The soft materials, the ample skirts and full sleeves, the drooping collars, the large, simply-trimmed hats all combine to give the modern woman the same romantic, enchanting appearance as the grandes dames of bygone days. And the infinite variety permissible in styles, materials and colors makes it possible for a woman to change all but her personality a dozen times a day.

PARIS TOILETS.

In Paris taste is inclining to reds, chiefly tomato and terra-cotta shades. Some of the toilets are really beautiful harmonies in color, and seem to blend admirably with the autumnal tints. With such frocks the millinery is invariably shaded to correspond. The severely-plain serges and cloths are simply braided or piped with velvet.

Touches of black seem to be the necessary finish to a smart gown of the moment—not the dab of black in form of a chou or a bow with drooping ends, which was once the acme of good taste, but so disposed as to look like a necessary part in the tout ensemble of the trimming.

Very cobwebby black lace, veiling white, is a pretty idea, and another plan is to arrange a sort of double ladder of satin bows of graduated sizes on the corsage. This last is the latest revival of a very old mode, and it looks extremely well on some of the becoming blouses and bodices of to-day.

Bright shades of electric and poriwinkle blue are giving place to the more subdued navy—always the best tone for the orthodox country coat and skirt. Brown, navy blue and scarlet form the three shades for the Viennese tailor-made, which is quite simply fashioned and not worn with violently contrasting colors, white being the only permissible mixture, with a touch of gold and silver.

AUTUMN NOVELTIES.

Amongst the autumn novelties in the world of dress nothing is more conspicuous than the use of kid, suede and leather, says London Opinion. Long ago motoring costumes made entirely of leather made their appearance; but though they defied the worst contingencies of our deplorable climate their vogue was short, owing to their lack of ventilation. Now, leather appears as trimming for rough tweed costumes. Used in this manner it is most effective, and one of the smartest tweed costumes made for the shooting season was of rough grey homespun ornamented with revers and pipings of bright green leather. Soft suede vests, often elaborately embroidered, are being used for cloth costumes; while for serviceable wear blouses made of kid, of the very finest qual-

PARASITES OF POULTRY

THEIR PREVENTION AND EXTERMINATION.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture Gives Some Advice.

The presence of parasites is one of the primary causes of unprofitableness and disease in a flock of poultry, says the Poultry Division, Ottawa. The fowls are rarely examined, and the reason of their poor condition is not discovered or even considered. There it will pay every poultryman to examine his birds carefully before they go into winter quarters, as their health and comfort during the next six months depend largely upon their freedom from vermin. There are three distinct groups of parasites preying upon the domestic fowl,—fleas, lice, and mites.

Only one species of flea, the bird flea, lives upon the fowl. This flea is provided with a sharp piercing mouth; it attacks the fowls at night and through causing constant irritation and loss of blood does much harm.

The mouth of the louse differs from the mouth of the flea in that it is not sharp and used for piercing, but simply for biting. Lice bite sharply and cause considerable pain.

The most injurious of the mites is the red fowl mite. This is yellowish-white to dark red in color, according to the quantity of blood it contains. The blood is drawn from the fowls at night, and during the day the mite hides in the cracks and crevices of the house. When the chickens appear in poor health they should be

EXAMINED AT NIGHT,

and if mites are found treatment should be resorted to.

If poultry house is old and contains many crevices, all the nests, roosts and other fixtures should be removed from it, and the walls and ceiling covered with heavy building paper and limewash. The latter should be applied hot and fairly liquid, so as to enter every crevice in the building. Its quality will be improved by adding to every gallon of the wash one quarter pound of soft soap previously dissolved in boiling water, also a small quantity of salt. The material taken from the house should be burned, and new roosting quarters and inside fittings put in. These fittings should be simple in construction and easily removable so that the vermin can be destroyed.

Before the fowls return to the house they should be thoroughly dusted with insect powder or sulphur. By dusting each fowl over a box or paper, the powder can be well rubbed among the quills of the feathers, and the excess will not be wasted. The coal tar treatment for the destruction of the gape worm can be effectively used to rid fowls of vermin. The fowls are placed in a barrel, the inside of which is coated with a mixture of coal tar and coal oil of the consistency of paint, and the top of the barrel is covered. The lice are overcome by the coal tar fumes and fall to the bottom of the barrel. A paper should be placed to catch the vermin when they fall, so that they may be destroyed.

THE POULTRY HOUSE

requires cleaning and limewashing twice a year. The roosts should be removed and treated with coal tar or kerosene every week, and the nests frequently cleansed and new straw placed in them.

It is necessary to regularly examine young chicks for head lice. If present, the lice will be found in the down or feathers on the chick's head. If not destroyed, they will so weaken the chick that it will die from loss of blood. The lice can be removed by smearing the chick's head with grease or sweet oil to which a few drops of carbolic acid have been added.

Scaly Leg.—This disease is quite prevalent in flocks of neglected

ON THE FARM.

THE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF BUTTER.

Butter is so common a commodity that people use it and scarcely ever think what wonderful value lies at their hands in the parts of dainty, yellow, cream fat. Of course, they know that it is useful in many branches of cookery, and that without its aid the table would be bare of its thinly-rolled bread-and-butter, its delicate cakelets and its other usual accessories. Beyond these uses the value of butter is a thing only vaguely thought of. But this delicate fat, says Science Siftings, is as valuable as the dearest cod liver oil for weakly, thin people, and the doctors have frequently recommended the eating of many thin slices of bread, thickly spread with butter, as a means of pleasantly taking into the bodily tissues one of the purest forms of fat it is possible to get.

Butter is a hydro-carbon, and all excesses of it are stored up as fat in the body. It gives energy and power to work to those who eat heartily of it. So it is not economy at table to spare the butter, even to the healthy folk. For any one afflicted with consumption, butter cookery, if plenty of fat can be digested, is one of the best ways of curing the disease, should it be in its early stages, or of keeping it at bay if advanced. In all our consumptive senatoria, patients are urged to eat as much butter as possible, and it is no rare thing for a patient to consume half a pound of butter daily. Butter is not a simple fat, composed merely of one sort. It is a mixture of no less than seven different sorts of fats, and no more complex oil can be taken than this.

There is nothing new in these statements regarding the great value of butter in consumptive cases. Over fifty years ago it was recommended and used by English and Scotch physicians. Consumptive patients were sent to farms and were enjoined to eat all the butter and cream they could stand with other foods consumed. The stipulation was added that both must be fresh, and no butter over three days old should be eaten. When the palatability of butter is considered, why should patients be asked to use the nauseous cod-liver oil that is generally prescribed in such cases. By all means physicians should prescribe good, fresh butter and let cod-liver oil fall into "innocuous desuetude."

German physicians, many years ago prescribed fresh tallow, cut up small and boiled in milk till the fat was extracted, and the milk then poured off and drunk warm, in consumptive cases. It produced a sort of oleo, was much more palatable than cod-liver oil and said to have a higher medicinal value. But fresh butter is still better, and it will be found, as a rule, that those requiring it in considerable amounts have a longing for, a sign that nature recognizes its virtues. Young children who are inclined to be weak and puny should be encouraged to eat as much butter as possible. It will be found that they generally have a craving for it. But use only good, fresh butter with fine flavor.

WATER CONTENT OF BUTTER.

A low water content may be obtained by lowering the churning temperature, washing the butter well with cold water and allowing the washings to drain thoroughly, salting the butter, working partially, and postponing the second working until the butter has become hardened in the refrigerator room, preferably until the next morning.

There is a decline of 25,969 acres in the total area under crops and grass, as compared with last year, but the decrease is mainly attributed to the demand for land for railway and building purposes.

The decrease is entirely in arable land, which, including fallow, is 189,530 acres less than last year. On the other hand, there is an increase in permanent pasture of 163,561 acres.

Of the principal crops wheat, barley, and rye show a decline—in fact, the 1,375,284 acres under wheat is the smallest area ever recorded.

TO FIX AMOUNT OF BLAME

Text of Agreement Between Britain and Russia.

A London despatch says:—The text of the agreement between Russia and Great Britain for the formation of an international commission to enquire into the North Sea affair is published.

The commission is to consist of five members, two of them to be officers of high rank in the navies of Great Britain and Russia respectively. France and the United States are to be requested to select each one commissioner and the fifth to be selected by agreement between the four before mentioned. If they do not agree, the choice of the fifth is to be entrusted to a reigning monarch.

By agreement of both sides the commission will enquire and report upon all the circumstances of the case, and particularly as to where the responsibility lies, and the degree of blame that attaches to those upon whom the responsibility is found to rest.

BRIDE FOR KING ALFONSO.

Betrothal to Daughter of Duke of Connaught.

A Madrid despatch says:—The betrothal of King Alfonso to Princess Victoria Patricia, daughter of the Duke of Connaught, is believed to be imminent. The Duke was timed to visit here with his daughter, but the motor accident in Scotland delayed them. A Spanish noble, it is said, has been sent to London for photographs of the Princess. Princess Victoria is about the same age as the youthful monarch.

INDIA'S POPULATION.

294,361,056 People Speak In 185 Languages.

A London despatch says: Statisticians from India for 1902 show that the population has increased more than 40,000,000 since 1891 and numbered at the time of the census of 1901 294,361,056 persons, who spoke 185 different languages and embraced eight great religions.

During 1902, 36,002 persons were killed by reptiles and wild animals. Tigers killed 1,040; leopards, 609; wolves, 307; other wild animals, 901, and reptiles, 23,166. The number of wild animals destroyed was 14,983 and snakes, 71,284.

FRUIT TREES AND MICE.

Fruit Division at Ottawa Warns Growers.

An Ottawa despatch says: The fruit division, Ottawa issues the following warning:

"Last winter thousands of fruit trees were girdled and killed by mice, and the same thing will doubtless happen again the coming winter unless orchard-keepers take precaution to prevent it."

The fruit division also points out that the plague of mice is largely due to the common practice of destroying every owl and hawk that can possibly be shot or trapped.

During the past few years the wearing of rough grey tweed costumes, used in this manner it is most effective, and one of the smartest tweed costumes made for the shooting season was of rough grey homespun ornamented with revers and pipings of bright green leather. Soft suede vests, often elaborately embroidered, are being used for cloth costumes; while for serviceable wear blouses made of kid, of the very finest quality and lined with silk, are the latest thing, and form an expensive item in the wardrobe of the woman of fashion.

By-the-by, for morning wear our tailor bodices have a point back and front, sometimes a habit back, and they are made both single and double-breasted; in the latter case there should be a V-shaped opening and revers to show a smart little vest and cravat. Newmarket bodices with deep basques frequently accompany the favorite short skirt.

Jaunty little coats with tight-fitting backs, but perfectly straight fronts, with the exception that down the centre of each front is a lapped seam which runs into the shoulder are very smart. These usually have a velvet collar, and are fastened Chesterfield style.

A prevailing autumnal fashion are the closely-fitting waistcoats. They are seen in delicately-embroidered muslins and cambrics, and as the season advances silk and brocade will be seen in conjunction with smart little cutaway coats.

NEW FURS.

As for furs, the new coats are quite altered in style to previous seasons. Every possible skin is now converted into wearable material, and we have many fresh furs on the market from which to choose our cold-weather coats. A quite up-to-date model we recently saw was of sable trimmed with chinchilla. It was closely-fitting as the new vogue demands, while the back tailed off into a point, shawl shape, like a man's "morning" coat.

One that we liked much better was of sealskin trimmed with suede. The cuffs and revers were decorated with it, and the waistband was wholly composed of it. The coat had a deep basque, and fastened with large jeweled buttons.

SALMON WERE MARKED.

Experiment at Hatcheries to See If the Fish Return.

A St. John, N.B., despatch says:—An interesting experiment is being tried here at the salmon pond. Every year some thousands of salmon caught in the harbor wires are placed in the pond, and when the spawning season comes they are stripped of their spawn and the eggs sent to hatcheries. The work for this season ended on Tuesday. It has been an open question whether or not the fish came back each year, and this season 800 fish were marked for identification, a copper tag with place and date indicated being attached to the dorsal fin and the fish being released. The catch next year will be awaited with much interest.

ATLIN GOLD FIELDS.

The Output This Year Estimated at \$600,000.

A Victoria, B.C., despatch says:—The gold output of the Atlin district this summer is estimated to be \$100,000 in excess of that of the previous year. It amounts to about \$600,000. This is according to L. W. Sageman of the White Pass & Yukon Railway Company, who is associated with J. Lipscombe in the management of the Atlin office of that company. They arrived from the north on Tuesday on the steamer Humbolt.

The orchards of the country have increased by 3,525 acres.

present, the lice will be found in the down or feathers on the chick's head. If not destroyed, they will so weaken the chick that it will die from loss of blood. The lice can be removed by smearing the chick's head with grease or sweet oil to which a few drops of carbolic acid have been added.

Scaly Leg.—This disease is quite prevalent in flocks of neglected poultry, and is due to a species of mite. The scales of the legs and feet become raised and separated, and a chalk-like excretion accumulates between and over them; rough lumpy crusts are formed, and under these the mites live and breed.

The diseased legs and feet of the chickens should be well washed with a small, stiff brush, warm water and soap. The crusts should then be removed and a mixture of equal parts of sulphur and lard rubbed into the affected parts. After three or four days the legs of the chickens that were treated should be cleansed with soap and warm water.

RICH ORES FROM CANADA.

Valuable Shipments Sent to New York.

A Toronto despatch says:—Professor W. G. Miller, Provincial Geologist, returned to Toronto on Wednesday afternoon after six months' work, chiefly along the line of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, during which time he gave attention to the mapping of the area surrounding the mines being worked for cobalt, nickel, arsenic and silver. These deposits, which were discovered about a year ago, have turned out to be the richest of "poor man's mines," a technical phrase for properties that can be easily worked by men who have no capital. They are about five miles from Haileybury and 103 miles north of North Bay, and the station at the place has been named Cobalt. They have panned out very well this summer, and at least \$200,000 worth of cobalt, nickel, silver and arsenic have been shipped to New York for treatment. There seems to be little doubt that the properties being worked are of considerable value.

Professor Miller found the iron range in the townships of Haileybury, and through which the railway will pass, to be similar in character to the other ranges in the northern part of the Province. The iron ranges in the Temagami district, about twenty-five miles south of Cobalt, upon which Professor Miller first reported some four years ago, were also visited. He found the Government drill at work there on properties discovered by Mr. D. O'Connor.

GAGGED AND BOUND.

County Treasurer Was Locked in His Vault.

A despatch from Prescott, Arizona, says: James P. Storm, County Treasurer, was on Wednesday found bound and gagged and locked in the vault of his office. The Treasurer had been robbed of \$15,000. Mr. Storm had been in the vault sixteen hours. He says that about 5 p. m. Tuesday while seated in his office two masked men entered and threatened to shoot him, bound his feet and hands, gagged him and pushed him inside the vault. After gathering up \$15,000, the men closed the door of the vault, locked it and departed.

KING'S TACT AGAIN.

Salutes to be Fired on Arrival of Kruger's Body.

A Pretoria despatch says:—The Dutch newspaper, Lodenvolk, announced that King Edward, through the local authorities, has expressed the desire that Royal salutes be fired on the arrival of the late President Kruger's body at Cape Town and Pretoria, and that minute guns be fired during the procession to the grave.

A low water content may be obtained by lowering the churning temperature, washing the butter well with cold water and allowing the washings to drain thoroughly, salting the butter, working partially, and postponing the second working until the butter has become hardened in the refrigerator room, preferably until the next morning.

CALVES AFTER WEANING.

Good growth will be continued if the calf when taken from its mother is fed oats and corn, with a little oatmeal, supplying at all times an abundance of dry hay or well-cured corn fodder. Nothing is better than pasture grass for growing beef calves. If the weaning time occurs in the winter, it is most essential that the stockman have a good supply of roots or silage.

SLOPS FOR SWINE.

Prof. C. S. Plumb, of the Ohio State University, says in an exchange that among the questions asked by visitors to the hog lot at the experimental station, that pertaining to the feeding of slop to hogs, is possibly the most frequent. As there is no experimental information on the subject, he undertook some experiments to ascertain the effect when the hog food was mixed with varying quantities of water.

The meal used consisted of equal parts of corn meal and shorts, the experiment being conducted in the winter and spring. One lot of hogs was fed on dry grain alone, these having access to water; another lot was fed on grain mixed with water equal to the weight of grain, another lot had twice the weight of water in the grain, and a fourth lot was fed on three times as much water as the weight of grain, these being mixed together.

Professor Plumb gives it as his opinion that it is not desirable to make a pig drink a lot of water that he really does not desire. It causes over-activity of the kidneys and if the hogs are kept in close quarters, the pens are much more difficult to keep clean.

Where skim milk or buttermilk is given, the case might be different, but where water only is used there is no advantage, but a slight disadvantage, in mixing it in too large quantities with the food. The only advantage of feeding hogs slops is that the food may be warmed.

While experiments seem to show that cooking food for hogs is of no benefit, yet warming the milk or water in cold weather to about blood heat is highly desirable. It is cheaper for the farmer to remove the chill from food or milk by artificial means than to require the animal to do it by means of its body heat.

Where the practice of warming the food in winter for hogs is adopted, he suggests the advisability of mixing meal and water in the proportion of one part grain and two parts water.

HUSBAND GUILTY, WIFE FREE

Alex. Martin Convicted of Murdering His Baby.

A Toronto despatch says:—After deliberating for two hours on Thursday, the jury in the Martin case returned a verdict of guilty against Martin, and not guilty against Mrs. Martin. The finding of Mrs. Martin's case was announced first, and her face brightened up wonderfully, but when her husband's fate was announced she broke down and wept. Martin made no sign when the verdict was announced.

Chief Justice Falconbridge assented in the finding. When dismissing the jurors, his Lordship stated that the evidence was such that no other verdict could be reached. There were circumstances in connection with the woman's case which justified her discharge.

WILL STORM PORT ARTHUR

Japanese Within One Hundred Yards of the Fortress.

THE NEXT ASSAULT.

A despatch from London says: That the main defences at Port Arthur will be carried by the Japanese at the next assault is indicated by a belated despatch from Gen. Nogi's headquarters.

A correspondent declares that the siege preparations are complete and have been of the most thorough character. The rocky hills have been tunneled with the most arduous labor until the Japanese works extend to within 100 yards of the parapets of the forts. Through these tunnels the Japanese can march to the fortifications without losing a man and avoiding the fire which has exterminated their regiments in nearly all the previous assaults.

In the forts now held by the Japanese they have mounted enormous guns in beds of concrete and masonry. The front these forts present to the Russians is even stronger than that which faced the Japanese when they stormed the positions. The siege and naval guns are doing an enormous amount of execution, tearing great gaps in the walls of the Russian forts and sweeping the harbor. It is stated that two of the Russian warships have been sunk, the coal and dockyards destroyed and constant fires started in the town.

This despatch is dated Nov. 2 and was delayed in transmission. It throws no light on the recent operations, or on the rumored request for an armistice by Gen. Stoessel. In view of the preparations of the Japanese such a plea seems reasonable, in spite of the oft-reiterated declaration of the Russian commander that he intended to hold out as long as a man was left.

SUPPLIES FOR BESIEGED.

A despatch from Tsinchou says: The British steamer Thales has been purchased by Germans and given a German register. She is now loading for Port Arthur. Local shipping houses have received information that the steamers which recently left here with supplies for Vladivostok have arrived there in safety. Several supply ships have reached Port Arthur within the last fortnight.

IS KUROKI DEAD?

A despatch from Moscow says: Nemirovitch Danchenko, the well-known Russian war correspondent of the Associated Press, telegraphing from Mukden under Sunday's date, says the reports of the death of Gen. Kuroki are confirmed. According to his version, a splinter of shell struck Gen. Kuroki, tearing out a portion of his breast and abdomen. He died Oct. 4 at Liao-Yang and his body was sent to Japan. A rumor is persistently circulated that a kinsman of the Mi'ado Sinsai, literally "Little Third Prince," has been appointed to succeed Gen. Kuroki, but that the actual command of the army has been entrusted to Gen. Nodzu, who is reviewing operations.

JAPANESE DISLODGED.

A despatch from Mukden says: There was a heavy exchange of artillery fire on Thursday at the Russian right centre. The Russian batteries began shelling the Japanese trenches, and the Japanese batteries responded. During the night Russian volunteers dislodged a detachment of Japanese infantry from trenches in front of Lone Tree (Poutouli) Hill. The Japanese continue to show activity on the left flank without being

intervention within a measurable distance. Foreign Secretary Lansdowne's plea for arbitration at the Guildhall banquet is taken here to be a pointed suggestion to the United States and France that the time is approaching when the powers must take some action. It can be definitely stated that Lord Lansdowne made his speech with full knowledge that Japan will not resent a proposition looking to peace from the three powers—the United States, France, and Great Britain.

There is a definite impression here that the initiative will come from President Roosevelt, though the action would be joint.

It is mooted that Lord Lansdowne only spoke so openly because he had good reason to believe that Mr. Roosevelt, if elected, contemplated making an effort to bring the belligerents to discuss terms of peace. Lord Lansdowne's remarks are held by those in his confidence to mean that whatever the United States may do in the matter Great Britain will co-operate, even in the event of France not participating. It is known however, that Ambassador Cambon, who continues his work assiduously to bring about some arrangement, hopes for joint action by the three powers.

RUSSIAN ATTACK REPULSED.

A despatch from Gen. Oku's Headquarters says: A spirited Russian attack on an advance post Tuesday night was repulsed after a half hour of musketry fire. The scouting of positions is progressing. The birthday of King Edward was celebrated by the military attaches. The camp was en fete through the hospitality of Gen. Oku. Prince Nashimoto, Field Marshal Oyama, and the correspondents participated in the celebration, which was succeeded by primitive dances and wrestling matches. Col. Tulloch received the congratulations on behalf of the British.

REFUSE TO JOIN COLORS.

The London Times' Russian correspondents say that the disinclination to join the colors for Manchuria recently noticeable in South Russia, is becoming throughout the country. Competent opinion puts the number of reservists who so far have escaped at 20,000 at least. It has been shrewdly suspected that in spite of Russia's overwhelming strength on paper, she has already been sadly put to it to equip even 150,000 trained soldiers from her European countries for service in Manchuria. Even military men admit that two more European corps will exhaust the Russian stock of effectively trained and properly equipped men.

GRAIN TRAFFIC BLOCKED.

The Russian correspondents of the London Times report extraordinary accumulations of grain in Russia. The block is estimated at 91,186 vans and trucks, containing about a million tons of grain. The grain blocks are bound to assume even greater proportions during the next few weeks, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether the last of the sidings will be cleared without the assistance of the waterways at the opening of next year's navigation. The losses, many of which have to be borne by the moujiks, or peasants, are most serious.

DISORDERS IN RUSSIA.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Disorders on a great scale

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—Wheat—Red and white are quoted at \$1.04, with \$1.05 asked. No. 2 goose sold at 90c to 91c, and spring is quoted at 96c east and west. Manitoba farmer, No. 1 northern, \$1.02½; No. 2, 98½c to 99½c; No. 3, 94½c f.o.b. Georgian Bay ports, 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—Prices firm, cars of 90 per cent. patents selling at \$4.40 to \$4.50, buyers' sacks, east and west; 15c to 20c higher for choice; Manitoba, \$5.70 for Hungarian patents, \$5.40 for second patents.

Millfeed—Bran \$14.50 to \$15 in bulk, and shorts \$17.50 to \$18 east and west. Manitoba unchanged, \$21 for shorts and \$19 for bran, exports.

Barley—Little offering, with fair inquiry at 45c to 46c or 47c at low freights for No. 2, 44c to 45c for No. 3 extra, and 41½c to 43c for No. 3 malting outside Toronto freights.

Rye—While a small lot was taken at 77c the general demand is easier at 74c to 75c outside for No. 2, and more deliveries are expected at these prices.

Corn—Canadian nominal at 53c to 55c west; American yellow firmer in sympathy with Buffalo and Chicago prices; No. 2 is quoted at 65½c to 66c, No. 3 at 65c to 65½c, and No. 3 mixed at 63c on track Toronto.

Oats—No. 1 white, 32c to 32½c; No. 2, 31½c to 32c low freights, and 31c to 31½c north and west.

Rolled Oats—Quiet, \$4.10 for cars of bags and \$4.35 for barrels on track Toronto; 25c more for broken lots here and 40c more for broken lots outside.

Peas—Higher and in good demand at 65c to 66c for No. 2 west or east.

Buckwheat—Nominally quoted at 65c east and west.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The market for creamery is firmer, and is quoted ¾c to 1c per lb. higher. Dairy is generally steady, with receipts large enough for the demand.

Creamery, prints ... 20c to 21c
do tubs ... 19c to 20c
Dairy tubs, good to choice 15c to 16c
do medium ... 13c to 14c
do inferior grades ... 10c to 12c
Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice ... 16c to 17c
do medium ... 14c to 15c

Cheese—Quotations are higher at 10½c to 10¾c per lb. for large and 10½c to 11c for twins.

Eggs—Quotations are unchanged at 21c to 22c for fresh gathered, 19c to 20c for cold storage and 19c for limed.

Potatoes—Ontario stocks are quoted unchanged at 55c to 65c on track and 75c out of store. Eastern potatoes are steady at 70c to 75c on track and 85c to 90c out of store.

Dressed Hogs—Are about steady at \$6.50 per cwt. for selects on track here.

Poultry—Following are the quotations for dressed weights:—Best spring chickens, 10c to 11c, others at 7c to 9c; old fowl, 6c to 7c; turkeys (young), 13c to 14c; old, 10c to 11c; ducks, 8c, and geese, 7c to 9c.

Baled Hay—Quotations for car lots on track here are unchanged at \$8 per ton.

Baled Straw—Car lots on track here are quoted unchanged at \$5.75 to \$6 per ton.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Nov. 15.—Grain—Oats are in good demand. A few of the sales reported include one lot of 20,000 bushels of No. 2 white at 39c, one lot of 20,000 bushels do at 39½c, and one lot of 10,000 bushels No. 3 do at 38c, and bids of 39½c for fur-

Calves, per lb	3½	5½
do each	2.00	10.00
Hogs, selects, per cwt	4.80	0.00
do lights	4.60	0.00
do fats	4.60	0.00

AUTOMATIC BRAKE

To Prevent Trains Running Past Semaphores.

A despatch from St. Catharines says:—An invention in the way of a railway appliance which if put into general use would undoubtedly have the effect of decreasing the number of railroad accidents on this continent was given a successful test on Saturday afternoon on the Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway between here and Niagara Falls. The invention, which is very simple in its construction, was the work of Mr. James Doyle, United States custom officer at Niagara Falls. It is an automatic brake, which is fitted to the sides of the locomotive, and is aimed to prevent engineers from running their trains past closed semaphores. The brake opens the air valve and applies the brakes, and at the same time shuts off the steam. It is applied by means of a "trip" set beside the track a short distance outside the semaphore. This trip strikes a projection on the brake on the engine and the brake acts immediately. If the semaphore is up or open the trip does not strike the brake projection, as the trip is regulated by the semaphore, being connected with it.

A large number of practical men from many of the leading railways saw the brake successfully operated. The brake was fitted on a N., S. & T. engine and brought the train to a standstill inside of five or six car lengths. Several trials were made, and each test proved that the brake is a success. It can be made at a cost of less than one hundred and fifty dollars per appliance.

WEALTH IN STOCKINGS.

Poorly Clad Woman Surprises Police of Fort William.

A despatch from Fort William says: Poorly clad and without friends, Mary Allen, an aged woman, of Nelson, B.C., a passenger on Tuesday night's express, because of her peculiar actions was handed over by the conductor to the Fort William police. Questioned at the police station, the woman stated that a party of thieves on the train were plotting to rob her, and that she was fearful of losing her life. With a view of reassuring her the police volunteered to take charge of the woman's belongings, which they agreed to express to her home. From each of her stockings the woman then pulled \$1,000, and from the lining of her dress \$1,000 more were taken. At the conclusion of the search nearly \$4,000 in bills had been piled on the station desk. Mrs. Allen was bound for Carleton Place. The money was forwarded by the police, and the woman resumed her journey Wednesday night.

DAWN OF LIBERTY.

Russian Press Comments Freely on Internal Affairs.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—The meeting of representatives of the Provincial Zemstvos next week is attracting intense interest. Nothing could better illustrate the change in the condition in Russia than the freedom with which the newspapers are discussing the internal conditions. The Liberals believe that their flag has now been planted, and that the present movement cannot be stopped. The Russ declares it is essential that means be afforded the nation to freely express its needs. The past efforts in that direction, it contends, were still-born, because the elective principle of choosing representatives to voice the wishes of the people had

lery fire on Thursday at the Russian light centre. The Russian batteries began shelling the Japanese trenches, and the Japanese batteries responded. During the night Russian volunteers dislodged a detachment of Japanese infantry from trenches in front of Lone Tree (Poutoulin) hill. The Japanese continue to show activity on the left flank, without, however, engaging in any serious movement.

Comfortable dugouts are being built along the Russian lines, and the soldiers seem to think that they will winter where they are. The idea that Field Marshal Oyama contemplates an attempt to take Mu'den is not generally entertained. Both sides seem to be content for the present with a suspension of hostilities. Warm clothing is being distributed among the troops.

OUTPOSTS FRATERNIZE.

A despatch from London says: An English correspondent at Mu'den says the conviction prevails there that the Japanese reinforcements are larger than reported, and that, consequently, an attack is expected. Sometimes the outposts fraternize and exchange cigarettes and other luxuries.

DARING OF SCOUTS.

A despatch from Mukden says: The positions of the armies on both sides remain little changed, though there is continual skirmishing going on with the object of securing minor positions tending to strengthen the respective lines of defence. The Russian scouts are very daring in secretly reconnoitring the whole of the Japanese positions, some even creeping up to the Japanese trenches and lying concealed there all day and retreating at night. The Japanese have constructed in many places double and even triple and quadruple lines of trenches, wire entanglements, mines and pits.

A Cossack patrol on Nov. 10 penetrated as far as Sandiapi, where they inflicted a blow against a large force of Japanese and then returned rapidly to the Russian main line without loss. A patrol also got in the rear of two Japanese companies moving to attack a Russian position. The Cossacks defeated the Japanese and returned safely to the Russian line.

FROM PORT ARTHUR.

A despatch from London says: There is no authentic news from Port Arthur. A report from Chefoo to the effect that Gen. Nogi refused to grant the armistice asked for by Gen. Stoessel is as unconfirmable as the original rumor that an armistice had been requested. There is nothing to indicate that Gen. Stoessel is weakening in his determination to hold out until the end.

The Chefoo correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the Japanese are hastening plans to combat the Baltic fleet. All naval officers who are not engaged in active service, and who can possibly be recalled, have been summoned to Japan preparatory to starting for their assigned destinations.

PEACE OFFER REJECTED.

A despatch from London says: Japan, unofficially, has made representations to Russia looking to peace. This action has resulted in failure, and such representations, even privately, are not likely to be repeated by Japan. Although the suggestion of a pacific settlement was made unofficially, it actually had behind it all the weight of an offer by the Japanese Government. It was made direct to Russia. No power acted as an intermediary. The proposition was put forward tentatively and unofficially, so that the Japanese Government would be in a position to deny any report that it was suing for peace.

The failure of these direct negotiations, however, resulted in bringing

stidings will be cleared without the assistance of the waterways at the opening of next year's navigation. The losses, many of which have to be borne by the moujiks, or peasants, are most serious.

DISORDERS IN RUSSIA.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Disorders on a great scale took place at Kharkoff, South Russia, on Thursday. The troops fired volleys into the crowds of students and workmen. Prince Mirsky, Secretary of the Interior, started for Kharkoff on Friday. The Governor of Mohilef, where there was a massacre in October last year, in which 300 Jews are said to have lost their lives, has been dismissed. Last month there were more or less serious riots throughout the province in connection with the mobilization of army reserves.

ROBBED THE CITIZENS.

A despatch from Vitebsk, Russia, says: During reserve men riots here on Thursday the men at one time got the better of the police and Cossacks, and until reinforcements arrived held high carnival in the city, pillaging shops, especially where liquor was sold, and even robbing pedestrians in the streets of their valuables. Order was finally restored, however, without sacrifice of life. The Governor has been superseded for failure to preserve order.

During disturbances in the City of Mohilef on Oct. 23 and 24 over 120 Jews were injured.

JAPS DIVERTING RIVER.

A despatch from Huansan (10 miles south of Mukden), says: The weather on Thursday was warmer, with slight rain. Along the 80 miles constituting the front of the Russian army everything was quiet, except for occasional skirmishes and artillery duels on the centre and left, where gunners fire occasionally for the sake of getting practice, so as to have the range should the Japanese take the offensive. Sometimes they indulge in fusillades. When the Japanese jocularly display a white disc, indicating a miss, the Russian riflemen reply by raising a shirt on a bayonet.

The Japanese are industriously continuing work under the cover of darkness, digging immense ditches into which to deflect the water of the Sha River.

AN AWFUL PICTURE.

A London Daily Telegraph correspondent sends a harrowing picture of the conditions within Port Arthur. He says that vast numbers of sick and dying soldiers, maimed, mutilated and incapacitated for further service, are lying helpless in the inner forts, the straitened circumstances of the garrison making it impossible to give them care and attention. The correspondent suggests that an effort be made to embark them on neutral ships and transfer them under the Red Cross to Chefoo and Shanghai. He offers to take in a steamer himself for this purpose whenever the conditions allow.

THE CRY FOR PEACE.

The Odessa correspondent of the London Standard says that the cry for peace is becoming most profound from all classes in Southern and South-Western Russia. The students at the Universities of Odessa, Kiel, and Kharkoff have sent a petition to the Government deploring the useless sacrifice of life, and praying that it conclude peace.

RUSSIA OFFERS REWARD.

A despatch to the London Standard from St. Petersburg says that Russia has decided to give handsome rewards to anybody furnishing information of the presence of suspicious vessels in the North Sea during the passage of the Baltic fleet or other facts bearing on the Dogge Bank affair.

to 50 per ton.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Nov. 15.—Grain—Oats are in good demand. A few of the sales reported include one lot of 20,000 bushels of No. 2 white at 39c, one lot of 20,000 bushels do at 39½c, and one lot of 10,000 bushels No. 3 do at 38c, and bids of 39½c for further round lots of No. 2, 38½c for No. 3, and 37½c for No. 4, have been made freely and refused. Car lots of No. 2 white have changed hands at 39½c to 40c and No. 3 at 38½c to 39c per bushel ex-store. The local demand for broken lots of No. 3 Chicago mixed corn has been good at 59½c to 60c, and car lots have sold at 59c, including one of 3,000 bushels at this figure ex-store. The local demand for peas is also good, which are in small supply, and prices are firm at 75c to 76c per bushel afloat. Rye is scarce and wanted and prices are high at 80c to 82c per bushel ex-store. Barley is quiet, the only sale reported to-day being a car of No. 3 at 57c per bushel ex-store. Buckwheat is quiet and unchanged at 58½c per bushel ex-store.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$5.60; strong bakers', \$5.50; winter wheat patents, \$5.70 to \$5.80; straight rollers, \$5.40 to \$5.50, and in bags, \$2.25 to \$2.65.

Feed—Manitoba bran in bags, \$17 to \$18; shorts, \$21 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, \$17 to \$18; shorts, \$19 to \$20, and moultrie, \$24 to \$28 per ton, as to quality.

Meal—A fair volume of business was reported in rolled oats, there being a steady demand for small lots at \$2.25 to \$2.27½ per bag, and at \$1.65 to \$1.75 per barrel. The market for cornmeal is quiet at \$1.35 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, \$8.50 to \$9; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$8; clover mixed, \$6.50 to \$7, and pure clover, \$6 to \$6.50 per ton in car lots.

Beans—Choice primes \$1.40 to \$1.45 per bushel, \$1.35 to \$1.37½ in car lots.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$16.50 to \$17.50; light short cut, \$16.50 to \$17; American fat backs, \$20; compound lard, 6½c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6½c to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½c to 9½c according to quality; hams, 12c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.50; heavy fat hogs, \$4.50; mixed lots, 85; select, 85.25 off cars.

Cheese—Ontario fine white, 10c to 10½c; colored, 10½c to 10½c; Quebec, 9½c to 9½c.

Butter—Finest grades, 19½c to 20½c; ordinary finest, 19c to 19½c; medium grades, 18c to 19c, and western dairy, at 15c to 15½c.

Eggs—Select new laid, 24c; straight gathered candled, 20c; No. 2, 11c to 15c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Nov. 15.—As has been the case at this market for some time, the demand for the better class was active and they sold early and for prices well up to quotations. The rough, scrubby cattle in all lines were dull and selling at practically any figure they would bring. Quotations in all lines of trade are about steady.

Export cattle, ex. ce.	\$4.40 to \$4.75
do good to medium	4.25 4.40
do cows	3.25 3.40
Butchers', good to choice	4.00 4.65
Fair to good	3.25 3.75
Mixed lots, medium	2.75 3.25
do common	1.75 2.00
good cows	3.00 3.45
Bulls	2.00 2.75
Feeders, short keep	3.60 3.80
do, distillery, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.	3.50 4.40
do common to fair	2.00 3.40
Stockers, good	3.00 3.25
do fair	2.75 2.90
do rough and com.	1.50 2.75
Bulls	1.75 2.50
Milch cows, each	30.00 60.00
Export ewes, per cwt.	3.50 3.60
do bucks, per cwt.	2.50 2.75
Cull sheep, each	2.00 3.00
Lambs, per cwt	4.00 4.60

internal conditions. The Russians believe that their flag has now been planted, and that the present movement cannot be stopped. The Russ declares it is essential that means be afforded the nation to freely express its needs. The past efforts in that direction, it contends, were still-born, because the elective principle of choosing representatives to voice the wishes of the people had been neglected.

The Russian Jews are greatly pleased with the reception accorded by Interior Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky to a deputation of their coreligionists, on which occasion it was announced that the ideal at which he was aiming was equality for all the elements of the population of the empire. Evidences also exist tending to show that it is the purpose of the Minister to reverse the von Plehve policy regarding the Armenian Church property and the management of the Armenian schools which have again become independent and it is believed that this will be followed by the restoration of the Church funds.

ENDS HIS LIFE IN CELL.

Grattan Farmer Hangs Himself in Penitentiary.

A despatch from Kingston says: Gustav Mittlestadt, who came to the penitentiary a month ago, having been convicted of manslaughter, killing Earnest Ergert, a blacksmith, at Eganville, Ont., on Aug. 17, with a pickaxe after a quarrel, and while drunk, was found dead at 4 o'clock on Friday morning, having suicided by hanging. Soon after his incarceration Mittlestadt showed signs of insanity, and was sent to the insane ward for cure. During the night he took a sheet from his bed, tied an end about the bars over his door, and putting another end about his neck, succeeded in taking his life. Coroner Kilborn held an inquest into the circumstances, and a jury rendered a verdict according to the facts.

LONG WAIT FOR NEWS.

Mayor Moodie Cannot Communicate Till Spring.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Government does not expect to receive word from Major Moodie, who left on the Hudson's Bay mission in August, until navigation opens next summer. The first news will reach Ottawa about July, unless the Major meets a whaling vessel by accident, and is able to send a message in this way. On his last voyage the department received letters from him after they were carried to Scotland by a crew.

PETEWAWA THE SITE.

Location for Central Training Camp Decided.

An Ottawa despatch says: The training central camp for the Canadian militia will, in all probability, be at Petewawa, on the line of the Canadian Pacific. The location is a good one, being central so far as the East and West are concerned. The field is about ten miles square. Sir Frederick Borden will decide this matter at once. The Minister is going on with the work of organizing the new military council, and it is progressing favorably.

FOR ANGLO-GERMAN AMITY.

Sir Thos. Barclay Seeks to Bring About an Entente.

A despatch from Berlin says: Sir Thomas Barclay, pioneer of the Anglo-French agreement, has arrived in Germany with the ambition to promote Anglo-German friendship. He advocates an interchange of courtesies and visits between British and German city councils, chambers of commerce and private associations. The Anglo-French agreement was initiated in this way.

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FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Berlin's population is 10,851, an increase of 325 during the year.

The Marconi wireless telegraph station at Cape Race is in operation. McNeil and Oke, two London poultry fanciers, won \$2,500 at the St. Louis Exposition.

J. H. Doherty, a Pullman conductor, committed suicide at Montreal, by shooting, on Friday.

Mrs. Campbell Atkinson was accidentally shot by her husband at Glace Bay, N.S., on Saturday, and died in a few hours.

Building permits, representing \$945,205, have been issued in Hamilton this year, an increase of \$160,336 over 1903.

Peter Kulgie, a Hungarian, fell from a C. P. R. coal car at Fort William and was crushed beneath the wheels of the locomotive.

Mr. W. B. Champ, Treasurer of the Hamilton Bridge Company, was assaulted and knocked down by an unknown man, on Friday, whose motive was probably robbery.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Commissioners have approached representatives of the Canadian Northern Railway Company relative to securing joint terminal facilities in Winnipeg.

According to L. E. Carufel, secretary of the Quebec Colonization Society, there has been an increase of over 150 per cent. in the number of colonists that have been placed in the lands in the district north of Montreal. A large percentage of French-Canadians have returned from the New England States.

FOREIGN.

Thousands in southern Russia are threatened with famine.

Seventy-eight were killed, many injured, and 950 houses destroyed by earthquake in Formosa.

The German Consular Agent at Uria, Turkey, was beaten by Turkish soldiers.

Adolf Weber of Auburn, Col., is charged with the murder of his parents, sister and brother.

The practicability of receiving wireless telegraphic messages in a balloon was demonstrated at St. Louis on Friday.

Last Saturday Mrs. Gilvair, wife of the Erie Railroad operator, at Elgin, Pa., about forty miles west of Jamestown, was surprised to see a big black bear amble leisurely through the main street of the village. An army of farmers started in pursuit, but the animal was killed by two schoolboys.

The greatest trout hatchery in the world will be located by the United States government on the Grand Mesa, about twenty-five miles north of Delta, Colorado. The annual output of fish will not fall below 25,000,000 within a year after the hatchery is completed. These fish will be distributed all over the west.

BRITISH CROP CENSUS.

Less Land is Under Wheat Than Ever Before.

A despatch from London says: The acreage and live stock returns, giving the complete statistics for 1904, which have just been issued by the Board of Agriculture, give some interesting particulars of the state of the farming industry in the country. There is a decline of 25,969 acres in the total area under crops and grass, as compared with last year, but the decrease is mainly attributed to the demand for land for railway and building purposes.

The decrease is entirely in arable land, which, including fallow, is 189,530 acres less than last year. On the other hand there is an increase

Fashion Hints.

THE NEW MODES.

Fashion is devoting herself exclusively to the beautifying of tall, slim figures; there seems to be no consideration for the many of us who do not boast of "Lady Jane" deportment. Three-quarter and "seven-eighths" coats are the inevitable style, even for "coat-and-skirt" wear, this season. These are strictly tailor-made and fitting, a striking contrast, indeed, to the loose sacs that have had such a long vogue. We are also adopting "picture" dress to a large degree; even the street dress has reached such a degree of charm and perfection as to recommend it very strongly to all lovers of feminine grace. The soft materials, the ample skirts and full sleeves, the drooping collars, the large, simply-trimmed hats all combine to give the modern woman the same romantic, enchanting appearance as the grandes dames of bygone days. And the infinite variety permissible in styles, materials and colors makes it possible for a woman to change all but her personality a dozen times a day.

PARIS TOILETS.

In Paris taste is inclining to reds, chiefly tomato and terra-cotta shades. Some of the toilets are really beautiful harmonies in color, and seem to blend admirably with the autumnal tints. With such frocks the millinery is invariably shaded to correspond. The severely-plain serges and cloths are simply braided or piped with velvet.

Touques of black seem to be the necessary finish to a smart gown of the moment—not the dab of black in form of a chou or a bow with drooping ends, which was once the acme of good taste, but so disposed as to look like a necessary part in the tout ensemble of the trimming.

Very cobwebby black lace, veiling white, is a pretty idea, and another plan is to arrange a sort of double ladder of satin bows of graduated sizes on the corsage. This last is the latest revival of a very old mode, and it looks extremely well on some of the becoming blouses and bodices of to-day.

Bright shades of electric and periwinkle blue are giving place to the more subdued navy—always the best tone for the orthodox country coat and skirt. Brown, navy blue and scarlet form the three shades for the Viennese tailor-made, which is quite simply fashioned and not worn with violently contrasting colors, white being the only permissible mixture, with a touch of gold and silver.

AUTUMN NOVELTIES.

Amongst the autumn novelties in the world of dress nothing is more conspicuous than the use of kid, suede and leather, says London Opinion. Long ago motoring costumes made entirely of leather made their appearance; but though they defied the worst contingencies of our deplorable climate their vogue was short, owing to their lack of ventilation. Now, leather appears as trimming for rough tweed costumes. Used in this manner it is most effective, and one of the smartest tweed costumes made for the shooting season was of rough grey homespun ornamented with revers and pipings of bright green leather. Soft suede vests, often elaborately embroidered, are being used for cloth costumes; while for serviceable wear blouses

PARASITES OF POULTRY

THEIR PREVENTION AND EXTERMINATION.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture Gives Some Advice.

The presence of parasites is one of the primary causes of unprofitableness and disease in a flock of poultry, says the Poultry Division, Ottawa. The fowls are rarely examined, and the reason of their poor condition is not discovered or even considered. There it will pay every poultryman to examine his birds carefully before they go into winter quarters, as their health and comfort during the next six months depend largely upon their freedom from vermin. There are three distinct groups of parasites preying upon the domestic fowl,—fleas, lice, and mites.

Only one species of flea, the bird flea, lives upon the fowl. This flea is provided with a sharp piercing mouth; it attacks the fowls at night and through causing constant irritation and loss of blood does much harm.

The mouth of the louse differs from the mouth of the flea in that it is not sharp and used for piercing, but simply for biting. Lice bite sharply and cause considerable pain.

The most injurious of the mites is the red fowl mite. This is yellowish—white to dark red in color, according to the quantity of blood it contains. The blood is drawn from the fowls at night, and during the day the mite hides in the cracks and crevices of the house. When the chickens appear in poor health they should be

EXAMINED AT NIGHT,

and if mites are found treatment should be resorted to.

If poultry house is old and contains many crevices, all the nests, roosts and other fixtures should be removed from it, and the walls and ceiling covered with heavy building paper and limewash. The latter should be applied hot and fairly liquid, so as to enter every crevice in the building. Its quality will be improved by adding to every gallon of the wash one quarter pound of soft soap previously dissolved in boiling water, also a small quantity of salt. The material taken from the house should be burned, and new roosting quarters and inside fittings put in. These fittings should be simple in construction and easily removable so that the vermin can be destroyed.

Before the fowls return to the house they should be thoroughly dusted with insect powder or sulphur. By dusting each fowl over a box or paper, the powder can be well rubbed among the quills of the feathers, and the excess will not be wasted. The coal tar treatment for the destruction of the gape worm can be effectively used to rid fowls of vermin. The fowls are placed in a barrel, the inside of which is coated with a mixture of coal tar and coal oil of the consistency of paint, and the top of the barrel is covered. The lice are overcome by the coal tar fumes and fall to the bottom of the barrel. A paper should be placed to catch the vermin when they fall, so that they may be destroyed.

THE POULTRY HOUSE

requires cleaning and limewashing twice a year. The roosts should be removed and treated with coal tar or kerosene every week, and the nests frequently cleansed and new straw placed in them.

It is necessary to regularly examine young chicks for head lice. If present, the lice will be found in the down or feathers on the chick's head. If not destroyed, they will so weaken the chick that it will die from loss of blood. The lice can be removed by smearing the chick's head with grease or sweet oil to which a few drops of carbolic acid have been added.

Scaly Leg.—This disease is quite prevalent in flocks of neglected

ON THE FARM.

THE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF BUTTER.

Butter is so common a commodity that people use it and scarcely ever think what wonderful value lies at their hands in the parts of dainty, yellow, cream fat. Of course, they know that it is useful in many branches of cookery, and that without its aid the table would be bare of its thinly-rolled bread-and-butter, its delicate cakelets and its other usual accessories. Beyond these uses the value of butter is a thing only vaguely thought of. But this delicate fat, says Science Siftings, is as valuable as the deerer cod liver oil for weakly, thin people, and the doctors have frequently recommended the eating of many thin slices of bread, thickly spread with butter, as a means of pleasantly taking into the bodily tissues one of the purest forms of fat it is possible to get.

Butter is a hydro-carbon, and all excesses of it are stored up as fat in the body. It gives energy and power to work to those who eat heartily of it. So it is not economy at table to spare the butter, even to the healthy folk. For any one afflicted with consumption, butter cookery, if plenty of fat can be digested, is one of the best ways of curing the disease, should it be in its early stages, or of keeping it at bay if advanced. In all our consumptive senatoria, patients are urged to eat as much butter as possible, and it is no rare thing for a patient to consume half a pound of butter daily. Butter is not a simple fat, composed merely of one sort. It is a mixture of no less than seven different sorts of fats, and no more complex oil can be taken than this.

There is nothing new in these statements regarding the great value of butter in consumptive cases. Over fifty years ago it was recommended and used by English and Scotch physicians. Consumptive patients were sent to farms and were enjoined to eat all the butter and cream they could stand with other foods consumed. The stipulation was added that both must be fresh, and no butter over three days old should be eaten. When the palatability of butter is considered, why should patients be asked to use the nauseous cod-liver oil that is generally prescribed in such cases. By all means physicians should prescribe good, fresh butter and let cod-liver oil fall into "innocuous desuetude."

German physicians, many years ago prescribed fresh tallow, cut up small and boiled in milk till the fat was extracted, and the milk then poured off and drunk warm, in consumptive cases. It produced a sort of oleo, was much more palatable than cod-liver oil and said to have a higher medicinal value. But fresh butter is still better, and it will be found, as a rule, that those requiring it in considerable amounts have a longing for, a sign that nature recognizes its virtues. Young children who are inclined to be weak and puny should be encouraged to eat as much butter as possible. It will be found that they generally have a craving for it. But use only good, fresh butter with fine flavor.

WATER CONTENT OF BUTTER.

A low water content may be obtained by lowering the churning temperature, washing the butter well with cold water and allowing the washings to drain thoroughly, salting the butter, working partially, and postponing the second working until the butter has become hardened in the refrigerator room, preferably un-

There is a decline of 25,969 acres in the total area under crops and grass, as compared with last year, but the decrease is mainly attributed to the demand for land for railway and building purposes.

The decrease is entirely in arable land, which, including fallow, is 189,530 acres less than last year. On the other hand, there is an increase in permanent pasture of 163,561 acres.

Of the principal crops wheat, barley, and rye show a decline—in fact, the 1,375,284 acres under wheat is the smallest area ever recorded.

TO FIX AMOUNT OF BLAME

Text of Agreement Between Britain and Russia.

A London despatch says:—The text of the agreement between Russia and Great Britain for the formation of an international commission to enquire into the North Sea affair is published.

The commission is to consist of five members, two of them to be officers of high rank in the navies of Great Britain and Russia respectively. France and the United States are to be requested to select each one commissioner and the fifth to be selected by agreement between the four before mentioned. If they do not agree, the choice of the fifth is to be entrusted to a reigning monarch.

By agreement of both sides the commission will enquire and report upon all the circumstances of the case, and particularly as to where the responsibility lies, and the degree of blame that attaches to those upon whom the responsibility is found to rest.

BRIDE FOR KING ALFONSO.

Betrothal to Daughter of Duke of Connaught.

A Madrid despatch says:—The betrothal of King Alfonso to Princess Victoria Patricia, daughter of the Duke of Connaught, is believed to be imminent. The Duke was timed to visit here with his daughter, but the motor accident in Scotland delayed them. A Spanish notable, it is said, has been sent to London for photographs of the Princess. Princess Victoria is about the same age as the youthful monarch.

INDIA'S POPULATION.

294,361,056 People Speak In 185 Languages.

A London despatch says: Statistics from India for 1902 show that the population has increased more than 40,000,000 since 1891 and numbered at the time of the census of 1901 294,361,056 persons, who spoke 185 different languages and embraced eight great religions.

During 1902, 36,002 persons were killed by reptiles and wild animals. Tigers killed 1,040; leopards, 609; wolves, 307; other wild animals, 901, and reptiles, 23,166. The number of wild animals destroyed was 14,983 and snakes, 71,284.

FRUIT TREES AND MICE.

Fruit Division at Ottawa Warns Growers.

An Ottawa despatch says: The fruit division, Ottawa issues the following warning:

"Last winter thousands of fruit trees were girdled and killed by mice, and the same thing will doubtless happen again the coming winter unless orchard-keepers take precaution to prevent it."

The fruit division also points out that the plague of mice is largely due to the common practice of destroying every owl and hawk that can possibly be shot or trapped.

ning, for rough tweed costumes. Used in this manner it is most effective, and one of the smartest tweed costumes made for the shooting season was of rough grey homespun ornamented with revers and pipings of bright green leather. Soft suede vests, often elaborately embroidered, are being used for cloth costumes; while for serviceable wear blouses made of kid, of the very finest quality and lined with silk, are the latest thing, and form an expensive item in the wardrobe of the woman of fashion.

By-the-by, for morning wear our tailor bodices have a point back and front, sometimes a habit back, and they are made both single and double-breasted; in the latter case there should be a V-shaped opening and revers to show a smart little vest end cravat. Newmarket bodices with deep basques frequently accompany the favorite short skirt.

Jaunty little coats with tight-fitting backs, but perfectly straight fronts, with the exception that down the centre of each front is a lapped seam which runs into the shoulder are very smart. These usually have a velvet collar, and are fastened Chesterfield style.

A prevailing autumnal fashion are the closely-fitting waistcoats. They are seen in delicately-embroidered muslins and cambrics, and as the season advances silk and brocade will be seen in conjunction with smart little cutaway coats.

NEW FURS.

As for furs, the new coats are quite altered in style to previous seasons. Every possible skin is now converted into wearable material, and we have many fresh furs on the market from which to choose our cold-weather coats. A quite up-to-date model we recently saw was of sable trimmed with chinchilla. It was closely-fitting as the new vogue demands, while the back tailed off into a point, shawl shape, like a man's "morning" coat.

One that we liked much better was of sealskin trimmed with suede. The cuffs and revers were decorated with it, and the waistband was wholly composed of it. The coat had a deep basque, and fastened with large jeweled buttons.

SALMON WERE MARKED.

Experiment at Hatcheries to See If the Fish Return.

A St. John, N.B., despatch says:—An interesting experiment is being tried here at the salmon pond. Every year some thousands of salmon caught in the harbor wires are placed in the pond, and when the spawning season comes they are stripped of their spawn and the eggs sent to hatcheries. The work for this season ended on Tuesday. It has been an open question whether or not the fish came back each year, and this season 800 fish were marked for identification, a copper tag with place and date indicated being attached to the dorsal fin and the fish being released. The catch next year will be awaited with much interest.

ATLIN GOLD FIELDS.

The Output This Year Estimated at \$600,000.

A Victoria, B.C., despatch says:—The gold output of the Atlin district this summer is estimated to be \$100,000 in excess of that of the previous year. It amounts to about \$600,000. This is according to L. W. Sageman of the White Pass & Yukon Railway Company, who is associated with J. Lipscombe in the management of the Atlin office of that company. They arrived from the north on Tuesday on the steamer Humbolt.

The orchards of the country have increased by 3,525 acres.

present, the lice will be found in the down or feathers on the chick's head. If not destroyed, they will so weaken the chick that it will die from loss of blood. The lice can be removed by smearing the chick's head with grease or sweet oil to which a few drops of carbolic acid have been added.

Scaly Leg.—This disease is quite prevalent in flocks of neglected poultry, and is due to a species of mite. The scales of the legs and feet become raised and separated, and a chalk-like excretion accumulates between and over them; rough lumpy crusts are formed, and under these the mites live and breed.

The diseased legs and feet of the chickens should be well washed with a small, stiff brush, warm water and soap. The crusts should then be removed and a mixture of equal parts of sulphur and lard rubbed into the affected parts. After three or four days the legs of the chickens that were treated should be cleansed with soap and warm water.

RICH ORES FROM CANADA.

Valuable Shipments Sent to New York.

A Toronto despatch says:—Professor W. G. Miller, Provincial Geologist, returned to Toronto on Wednesday afternoon after six months' work, chiefly along the line of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, during which time he gave attention to the mapping of the area surrounding the mines being worked for cobalt, nickel, arsenic and silver. These deposits, which were discovered about a year ago, have turned out to be the richest of "poor man's mines," a technical phrase for properties that can be easily worked by men who have no capital. They are about five miles from Haileybury and 103 miles north of North Bay, and the station at the place has been named Cobalt. They have panned out very well this summer, and at least \$200,000 worth of cobalt, nickel, silver and arsenic have been shipped to New York for treatment. There seems to be little doubt that the properties being worked are of considerable value.

Professor Miller found the iron range in the townships of Haileybury, and through which the railway will pass, to be similar in character to the other ranges in the northern part of the Province. The iron ranges in the Temagami district, about twenty-five miles south of Cobalt, upon which Professor Miller first reported some four years ago, were also visited. He found the Government drill at work there on properties discovered by Mr. D. O'Connor.

GAGGED AND BOUND.

County Treasurer Was Locked in His Vault.

A despatch from Prescott, Arizona, says: James P. Storm, County Treasurer, was on Wednesday found bound and gagged and locked in the vault of his office. The Treasurer had been robbed of \$15,000. Mr. Storm had been in the vault sixteen hours. He says that about 5 p. m. Tuesday while seated in his office two masked men entered and threatened to shoot him, bound his feet and hands, gagged him and pushed him inside the vault. After gathering up \$15,000, the men closed the door of the vault, locked it and departed.

KING'S TACT AGAIN.

Salutes to be Fired on Arrival of Kruger's Body.

A Pretoria despatch says:—The Dutch newspaper, Lodenvolk, announced that King Edward, through the local authorities, has expressed the desire that Royal salutes be fired on the arrival of the late President Kruger's body at Cape Town and Pretoria, and that minute guns be fired during the procession to the grave.

A low water content may be obtained by lowering the churning temperature, washing the butter well with cold water, and allowing the washings to drain thoroughly, salting the butter, working partially, and postponing the second working until the butter has become hardened in the refrigerator room, preferably until the next morning.

CALVES AFTER WEANING.

Good growth will be continued if the calf when taken from its mother is fed oats and corn, with a little oatmeal, supplying at all times an abundance of dry hay or well-cured corn fodder. Nothing is better than pasture grass for growing beef calves. If the weaning time occurs in the winter, it is most essential that the stockman have a good supply of roots or silage.

SLOPS FOR SWINE.

Prof. C. S. Plumb, of the Ohio State University, says in an exchange that among the questions asked by visitors to the hog lot at the experimental station, that pertaining to the feeding of slop to hogs, is possibly the most frequent. As there is no experimental information on the subject, he undertook some experiments to ascertain the effect when the hog food was mixed with varying quantities of water.

The meal used consisted of equal parts of corn meal and shorts, the experiment being conducted in the winter and spring. One lot of hogs was fed on dry grain alone, these having access to water; another lot was fed on grain mixed with water equal to the weight of grain, another lot had twice the weight of water in the grain, and a fourth lot was fed on three times as much water as the weight of grain, these being mixed together.

Professor Plumb gives it as his opinion that it is not desirable to make a pig drink a lot of water that he really does not desire. It causes over-activity of the kidneys and if the hogs are kept in close quarters, the pens are much more difficult to keep clean.

Where skim milk or buttermilk is given, the case might be different, but where water only is used there is no advantage, but a slight disadvantage, in mixing it in too large quantities with the food. The only advantage of feeding hogs slops is that the food may be warmed.

While experiments seem to show that cooking food for hogs is of no benefit, yet warming the milk or water in cold weather to about blood heat is highly desirable. It is cheaper for the farmer to remove the chill from food or milk by artificial means than to require the animal to do it by means of its body heat.

Where the practice of warming the food in winter for hogs is adopted, he suggests the advisability of mixing meal and water in the proportion of one part grain and two parts water.

HUSBAND GUILTY, WIFE FREE

Alex. Martin Convicted of Murdering His Baby.

A Toronto despatch says:—After deliberating for two hours on Thursday, the jury in the Martin case returned a verdict of guilty against Martin, and not guilty against Mrs. Martin. The finding of Mrs. Martin's case was announced first, and her face brightened up wonderfully, but when her husband's fate was announced she broke down and wept. Martin made no sign when the verdict was announced.

Chief Justice Falconbridge assented in the finding. When dismissing the jurors, his Lordship stated that the evidence was such that no other verdict could be reached. There were circumstances in connection with the woman's case which justified her discharge.

Overcoats with Character.

Overcoats, like men have character. Some after they've gone out into the world awhile look out at the elbows. Our Overcoats won't deceive you in that way.

\$5 buy a blue or black Beaver Overcoat.

\$7.50 buys blue or black Beaver also grey Cheviot with velvet collar and good linings.

\$9 buys a good fancy pattern Overcoat with Velvet Collar and splendid quality of trimmings.

\$10 buys a good Overcoat in every respect in all wool Beaver, plain grey or fancy tweed, carefully made and right in every way.

\$12, \$13 and \$14 buys the very best class of "Ready-to-Wear" Coat.

Boys' and Children's Overcoats from \$3.75 to \$7.

Examine our Overcoats before buying.

J. L. BOYES.

DAFOE'S FLOUR.

Nonesuch, the best family flour made from local and Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat and every bag guaranteed to be first-class.

Also No. 1 hard Manitoba hard wheat Patent Flour for the Bakers and choice brands of Pastry Flour and Cornmeal, manufactured by J. R. Dafoe at the Big Mill and for sale by all the principal dealers throughout the country.

FARMERS are especially invited to have their wheat exchanged for Nonesuch Flour, and satisfaction guaranteed. Bring your feed grist also and have it ground as fine as desired and with prompt despatch.

All kinds of Grain purchased at the Highest Market Price.

Also a choice stock of the celebrated

Scranton Coal!

Your patronage solicited.

J. R. DAFOE,

Regina Precision Watch.

The coming watch, beats everything for time. Beats everything for quality. Beats everything for price consistent with good quality.

A Universal Guarantee

The only Watch in the world sold in such a way. No poor quality movements on the market so you can't buy such.

Call and hear about this wonderful new watch.



You Can Make Money

by spending it well and you spend it well every time you buy your Boots and Shoes from J. J. HAINES. If every man and woman in Napanee and vicinity understood the real value and the savings to be made by coming

here we would hardly be able to supply the demand.

RUBBERS.

Men's Plain Rubbers, sizes 8 to 11..... 65c

Men's Storm Rubbers, sizes 8 to 11..... 65c

Men's Jersey Cloth Storm Rubbers..... 75c

Ladies' Plain Rubbers, narrow toes..... 35c

Ladies' Storm Rubbers, medium toe..... 45c

THE **J. J. HAINES** SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.
JAMES ROBLIN, Manager.

Liverpool Salt coarse, in large sacks, the very best salt for curing pork, etc.

Liverpool Salt fine, in small sacks, the very best for butter, and general household use.

New stock just in

Prices right

JOY & PERRY.

G. S. Cotter is dead in Toronto. He was a brother of H. C. Cotter, of Bath.

3 packages of any kind of Dye for 25 cents at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

The British share of the Japanese loan was subscribed twelve times over.

Clothes' Mill is now grinding every day.
J. A. CLOSE.

Seven were killed and thirty injured in riots against compulsory vaccination in Brazil.

Seven cases of smallpox have been discovered among the students at the University of Michigan.

Deseronto has organized a hockey club and will negotiate with other nearby towns as to the forming of a league.

The general impression in Ottawa is that a session of the house will be convened about the middle of January.

The Japanese regard the readiness with which their last loan was taken up as a remarkable compliment to their military prestige.

The extension of the dam at the head of the falls is in progress. The east end is being rebuilt. The work is being done by Mr. Thos Pybus.

2 ounces Elaud's Iron Tonic Pills for 25c. at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

The United States were visited by the worst snowstorm and blizzard in many years in the early part of this week.

Something entirely new in tea and coffee pots, nickel tea kettles. If you want good goods go where they are kept.
BOYLE & SON.

Rev. D. O. Crossley occupied the pulpit of the Western Methodist church, both

Mitts.

Job line mitts, lined and unlined. Bargains at **BOYLE & SON.**

Bone Cutter for Sale.

Good as new, will sell for half price Apply to M. H. FRALICK, South Napanee

East End Barber Shop.

is the best place in town for a first-class shave or an up-to-date hair cut. We also carry a good stock of cigars and cigarettes. We aim to please our customers. Give us a call.
J. N. OSBORNE Prop.
Agent for illustrated Buffalo Times.

A Former Napaneean Married.

Mr. George H. Martin of Martin Bros., electrical supply company, St Catharines, was quietly married Wednesday evening to Miss Bertha Benn, of Hamilton, at her home on Wellington street north. Shortly after the groom's arrival in the city he was served with a writ in the breach of promise action recently begun against him by Miss Eliza Reid, of Hamilton. Miss Benn is a former Napaneean and resided on Water street, with her mother, prior to the removal of the family to Hamilton.

Matrimony.

At 8 o'clock Monday morning a very pleasant event took place on Water street, South Napanee when Miss Lizzie Pizzarello was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. Pasquale Ferretta, of New York. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Hartigan. A goodly number of friends of the family witnessed the ceremony. An exceedingly large number of handsome presents attested to the popularity of the happy young couple. After the ceremony the balance of the day was given up to the receiving the congratulations of their large circle of friends. Mr and Mrs. Ferretta will make their future home in Napanee. The Express extends congratulations.

One Phase of Mexican Etiquette.

Mexican etiquette is peculiar, as is shown by the following quotation from a letter written by a Spanish woman while travelling in that country: "There is one piece of etiquette entirely Mexican, nor can I imagine whence derived, by which it is ordained that all new arrivals, whatever their rank, foreign ministers not excepted, must, in solemn print, give notice to every family of any consideration in the cau-

Those who pride themselves on being neatly dressed in refined taste will find in our

OVER OATS and FALL SUITS

a most pleasing combination of

STYLE and COMFORT

JAS. WALTERS,

Merchant Tailor, Napanee.

Next J. J. Haines' Shoe Store.

Howard's Emulsion contains pure Cod Liver Oil, acidulated glycerine, hypophosphite of Lime and Soda. Freshly prepared and sold at 25, 50 and 75 cents a bottle at WALLACE'S. See Red Cross on label.

Safe for Sale.

A first class Goldie and McCulloch Safe. HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.

Royal Hotel Block.

F. S. Scott's shop strictly up-to-date in every respect. A call solicited.

T. G. Carscallen Renominated

At the Conservative Convention on Saturday, Mr. Thos. G. Carscallen was chosen to contest the riding at the next Provincial election. Mr. Allen Oliver presided over the meeting.

Charitable Request.

Miss Cartwright, who is doing Deaconess work under the auspices of the W.C.T.U. requests contributions of second hand clothing for distribution among the destitute families of the town. She would like all parcels sent to the W.C.T.U. headquarters, Grange Block, over Mr. Paisley's grocery. The room will be open every Wednesday and Saturday, afternoons during the winter.

Convention.

The annual County Convention for the Lennox and Addington Sabbath School Association will be held in the Western Methodist church, Napanee on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 29th, and 30th. An excellent program will be provided, including music, etc. In addition Mr. E. A. Hardy, B. A., Teacher Training Secretary, will be in attendance on both days. All interested in Sunday school work should attend. There will be no evening session on Wednesday.

Confidence in Laurier.

Oshawa, Nov. 9th.

Messrs. Benjamin Manufacturing Co., Yarker.

Dear Sir,—We wrote you a few days ago stating that you might send three carloads of wheels every two weeks until further orders. Now that we know the country is safe, we are ready to take in more wheels and will change our order to three hundred sets per week until further ordered.—Yours truly, McLaughlin Carriage Co., Limited.—Whig.

Schooner Wrecked.

The schooner Annie Falconer, owned and sailed by Capt. Murney Ackerman, of Picton, went down in the gale, on Saturday night, between the False Ducks Islands and Timber Island. The Falconer was on her way from Sudas Point, N. Y., to Picton with a load of soft coal for A. W. Hepburn. The crew took to the boats and after hours of suffering and hardship reached shore at Emerald on Amherst Island, twenty miles from scene of the wreck. James Sullivan, the mate, after reaching

the market so you can't buy such.

Call and hear about this wonderful new watch.

F. Chinneck,

Sole Agent.

Shingles.

We are selling them at reduced prices, \$1.25 shingles for \$1.00, \$1.50 for \$1.25, \$2.25 for \$2.00, and clear for \$3.30. If wanting any buy before they are all sold for they are going fast. Call and examine them at **R. J. WALES STORES.**

Twenty-one American scouts were ambushed and ten killed in the Island of Samar.

Dr. Cash, liberal, was elected to the Commons for Mackenzie, N.W.T., by a large majority.

The Deseronto Citizens Band presented their concert in the opera house Friday evening last to a small audience. Those who were present say the programme was real good and worthy of a more liberal support.

STA-ZON EYEGLASS STAYS ON



Fitting Eyeglasses to difficult noses becomes almost child's play with the new STA-ZON Eyeglasses.

It is a confidence getter while our care in fitting the lenses is a confidence keeper.

H. E. Smith,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN,
Smith's Jewelry Store,
Napanee.

EXTRA SPECIAL VALUES
IN
OVERCOATS
AND
PEA COATS

for two weeks beginning

SATURDAY, NOV. 5

At Lazier's

Lonsdale Woolen Mills.

Grange Block,

Smith's Old Jewellery Stand.

worst snowstorm and blizzard in many years in the early part of this week.

Something entirely new in tea and coffee pots, nickel tea kettles. If you want good goods go where they are kept.

BOYLE & SON.

Rev. D. O. Crossley occupied the pulpit of the Western Methodist church, both morning and evening, Sunday. A large congregation listened to him on both occasions.

E. LOYST has opened a new store with a full line of groceries, flour, bran, shorts ground feed, pressed hay, coal oil, coarse and fine salt, Royal Household and Silver flour. Most everything required, lowest one price to all. Second door east Beaver office.

Rev. R. S. Forneri, the newly appointed examining chaplain to the Bishop of Ontario, in place of Dr. Worrell, has also been appointed to the Rectory of St. Luke's Kingston, to succeed the new bishop there also. The scholarly and much-liked priest will be a very welcome addition to church ranks in Kingston. He will remain in charge of Merrickville and Burritt's Rapids until the new year.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Cresolent Tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

The premium picture given this year with the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal is a decided change from former years. It is entitled "The Princess at Work" and is proving immensely popular. Those who have received their copies pronounce it easily worth more than the entire year's subscription to that great paper. The publishers are on the outlook for energetic canvassers in every locality. Any smart boy or girl can make lots of pocket money for Christmas by writing to the publishers.

The best of grinding done every day at Close's Mills, with mill stones.

J. A. CLOSE.

While sympathizing with Mrs. Edward Short, while the remains of her deceased husband were about to be carried from the house to the hearse on Sunday afternoon last, Mrs. Lewis, of Bath, suddenly fell to the floor in a dying condition. She passed away a few moments afterwards, M. P. Reid, who was in the house, caught her as she fell. Dr. Bogart was summoned, and pronounced death due to heart disease. Mrs. Lewis was a friend of the family, and had come to help Mrs. Short. The excitement was too much for her, Kingston Whig.

All the Newest Games
—at—
Pollard's Bookstore.

While under the influence of liquor, John Way, of Picton, aged about sixty-five years, and father of a large family, committed suicide by hanging himself in the woods near Demorestville on Saturday. Up until Monday, 7th inst., he was in the employ of Wellington Boulter on his farm near Demorestville, when he quarrelled with his wife over the question of moving to Northport. Coming to Picton he drew his wages from Mr. Boulter, a cheque for \$50, all of which he spent in liquor. Returning to his sister's home in Demorestville, on Thursday, he went to bed, sleeping until the following night, when he left while the family were all asleep. Nothing, however, was thought of his sudden departure when in the morning he was missing. A man on Boulter's farm was going through the woods and on seeing Way standing with his back to a tree called but received no reply. On close inspection he was found hanging by a piece of fence wire from the limb of the tree and lifeless.

YES!

We have just received direct from the manufacturer in England something specially fine in Dinner, Tea, and Chamber sets, also fine decorated ware we can safely say, that never before has there been a finer line put on the market. We invite you one and all to give us a call and see for yourself. We ask anyone expecting dinner or chamber matchings to call and get them.

THE COXALL CO.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher* The Kind You Have Always Bought

man while traveling in that country: "There is one piece of etiquette entirely Mexican, nor can I imagine whence derived, by which it is ordained that all new arrivals, whatever their rank, foreign ministers not excepted, must, in solemn print, give notice to every family of any consideration in the capital that they have arrived and put themselves and their homes at the disposition of the residents, failing in which etiquette the newly arrived family will remain unnoticed and unknown."

The Coy Widow.

"I think," declared the little daughter of the widow to the millionaire who was calling, "that you are a charming and delightful man."

"How nice! What makes you say so?"

"Mamma told me to."

Stock and Poultry Food.

Buy them where they are all guaranteed and prices right. The best on the market at **GREY LION STORES.**

Doctors' Prescriptions

They're the best medicine. You may be able to get a ready-made medicine that will fit your case, but isn't it better to be examined by a doctor and have him tell EXACTLY what you need?

We do a big prescription business. Doctors like to have their prescriptions filled here, for they know we do the compounding right.

T. B. WALLACE, Phm. B.

The Prescription Druggist.

Red Cross Drug Store.



CHOOSE.

The easy way to choose a suit is to come where the greatest variety of styles abound and that place is here. The more particular you are about your clothes the more you will enjoy looking at these master pieces of the tailor's art. Every detail in cut, make and trimmings shows plainly the excellence of our

CLOTHING

Our prices will at once convince you that we are a fair house to do business with. We begin the good work at \$3.50 for a splendid Tweed Suit, and give you lots of chances for suit satisfaction before we quit at \$15.00.

We invite you to inspect our stock, now as we are selling at greatly reduced prices.

G. A. GRAHAM & CO.

night between the False Ducks Islands and Timber Island. The Falconer was on her way from Sodus Point, N. Y., to Picton with a load of soft coal for A. W. Hepburn. The crew took to the boats and after hours of suffering and hardship reached shore at Emerald on Amherst Island, twenty miles from scene of the wreck. James Sullivan, the mate, after reaching land wandered away and when found by his mates had perished from exposure and cold. The crew all belong to Picton.

Something Doing at Belleville.

E. Gus Porter, M. P. of Belleville, has taken out information against T. S. Carman, proprietor of The Ontario, and F. E. Flynn, a prominent Liberal Barrister, charging them with criminal libel. The libel is the result of the bogus ballot box affair in Belleville on the day of the elections. While these proceedings are going on the other side is not entirely idle. Mr. Byron Lott the defeated candidate in West Hastings, has the following letter in the Ontario, the local Liberal organ:—

"Anson, Ont., Nov. 14, 1904

You may say that I instructed my solicitor in Toronto on Saturday to file a protest against E. Gus Porter. You may also say I also have three personal charges of personal bribery, two under his own signature."

Kingston S. A. Band.

The Salvation Army Band, of Kingston, paid a visit to the local corps on Saturday evening and all day Sunday. Their several selections of sacred music, in front of the hotels on Sunday were well rendered and much appreciated by those who heard them. Large crowds attended the services held in the barracks. Mr. Wm. Christmas the band master, on behalf of the members of the band, wishes to publicly thank the citizens of Napanee for the cordial manner in which they were received, and the many acts of kindness shown to each and every member of the band during their sojourn in town. The army band is composed of a fine lot of God-fearing men and should they again visit Napanee their welcome be none the less warm.

Camden East Notes.

The annual Missionary Meetings will be held (D.V.) in the parish of Camden East Yarker and Newburgh, as follows:—Sunday, November 20th, Camden East, at 11 a.m.; Yarker, at 3 p.m.; and Newburgh at 7 p.m. The Deputation to address the meeting will be a strong one. Rev. A. Elliot, B. A. Rector of Carleton Place, and E. J. B. Pense, M.P.P., of Kingston. Collections for the Mission Fund of the Diocese. All are welcome.

The Social, given under the auspices of St. Luke's church, Friday last, at Finkle's Hall, was a great success in every way:—good choruses were given by the members of the Guild, and a good solo by Miss Ella Smith, then excellent refreshments were served. Progressive Crokinole was on hand, and Miss Dugan and Miss Edgar won the first prize. Mr. L. Babcock and Mr. Silver furnished excellent music. All vote the social a very success. The proceeds will be given by the Guild to provide wood and coal for the church.

Great credit is due to Miss Burgoyne, President, and all who assisted in making the evening an enjoyable one.

Farmers' Institute Meetings.

Public Meetings of Lennox Farmers' Institute will be held at Napanee Town Hall, on Saturday, November 19th.

In the afternoon—E. C. Drury, Crown Hill, will talk on "The Cultivation and Soil Moisture", and Miss Laura Rose, Guelph, will talk on "The Production and Care of Milk."

Evening—E. C. Drury, "The Boy on The Farm," and Miss Laura Rose, "One Eye in the Field," and the other in the Town."

ADOLPHUSTOWN TOWN HALL,

Monday, November 21st, 1904.

Afternoon—E. C. Drury, "Rotation of Crops," and Miss Laura Rose "Defects in Butter, their Cause and Remedy."

Evening—E. C. Drury, The Boy on The Farm; and Miss Rose, "The Making of Bread and Buns."

Afternoon Meetings will be held at 1.30, and Evening Meetings at 7.30.

Open discussion after each address. Programme of music at evening sessions. The public are cordially invited, especially the ladies.

J. C. CREIGHTON, Pres., Hawley
T. CHALMERS, Vice-Pres., Adolphustown.
DAVID AYLESWORTH, Sec'y., Bath.

Farmers.
Try our steam coal for 12 cubic.
F. E. VANLUVEN

WHAT THE SIAMESE EAT.

Rice and Putrid Fish Highly Seasoned Their Main Food.

Siamese food principally consists of dried, frequently rotted, fish and rice done into curries which comprise a little of about every kind of condiment and especially a very popular sauce called namphrik, a chutney-like and thoroughly mixed thing made of red pepper, shrimp, garlic, onions, citron, ginger and tamarind seeds. The only reason for the fish being putrid is because the natives like it so, for fish are plentiful in their rivers and fishermen numerous, though their ways of catching are rather amusing and antique. One favorite method, borrowed from the Chinese, is beating the waters with long bamboo sticks to frighten the fish into an eight or ten foot squarish net which is lowered into the river from a framework on the bank by a system of wheels and ropes and pulleys and hoisted up again when the catch is complete. I must confess that when the fish in the curry chanced to be dried instead of decayed I found the concoction decidedly toothsome. In fact, a really good curry is in a class apart, and one must go to India or the far east to get it at its best. Sometimes the natives eat pork and oftentimes chicken, but for the most part rice and the fish curry constitute their chief diet, supplemented by the fruit of the country, of which there are many kinds—mangosteen, mango, pineapple, banana, orange, breadfruit and that most healthful and serving of all Siamese fruits, the papaya, which grows back from the water and is a greenish oval melon that suggests cantaloupe when opened.—Outing.

A SAVAGE CUSTOM.

Curious Food Laws That Obtained in the South Sea Islands.

A singular distinction was established between the sexes in accordance with the general savage theory of the inferiority, social and otherwise, of the female, which is found to have prevailed universally in the south sea islands at the time of their discovery and for long afterward during a period covered by the early missionary voyages and labors. Setting aside cannibal feasts at the end of a successful war expedition, when captives and victims were abundant and were roasted and devoured, the usual food of the men of these islands in ordinary circumstances was hog's flesh, with a variety of fish from the surrounding ocean, together with coconuts and plantains, but the women were forbidden to eat or touch the provisions sacred to male consumption, and an infringement of this usage was rarely overlooked, but met with the penalty of death.

The system of food taboo denied, under the same penalty, to the sex the use of the fire at which the warrior's meal was prepared, the house in which he sat to eat and the basket in which his provisions were stored. Such items of food as native custom assigned to the women were preserved by them apart, deposited in distinct baskets, to be cooked when required at a separate fire and devoured in solitude in a little hut specially erected for the purpose.

A Father's Rebuke.

"As severe a rebuke as I know of," said a judge, "was one that a New York millionaire administered to his son. The son, like many millionaires' sons, is a hard drinker. He does no work. Most of the day he lounges at

JAPANESE.

MADILL BROS.

JAPANESE.

Saturday Our Special Sale Day!

On the return of our buyer from the purchasing centres and having secured an unlimited quantity of Manufacturers' Samples and Regular Goods at sacrifice prices. Our intentions are to place on Sale at less than **REGULAR WHOLESALE PRICES**. As we can't repeat on any one line our many customers no doubt will take advantage of these Prices, as the Goods are exceptionally striking values.

SEE WINDOWS FOR DISPLAY.

A Sacrifice in Cushion Tops.

We will place on Sale on Saturday the 19th, at 10 o'clock, 72 only, beautiful Lithographic Cushion Tops, 26 different subjects. The regular wholesale price of these goods was \$6.00 dozen. We bought them at a sacrifice and will clear out the lot at..... **25c. each.**



SATURDAY MORNING IN THE SMALLWEAR SECTION.

450 only, Ladies' and Gents' Cambric, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs with plain, hemstitched and fancy borders, exceptional values at

from **2½c to 50c each.**

Saturday Morning in the Smallwear Section—Ladies' Fancy Ringwood Gloves, all sizes, regular 20c and 25c a pair, while they last

2 pairs for 25c.

—SATURDAY MORNING—

In the Ready-to-Wear Department.

9 only, Ladies' Costumes in light and dark grey, navy and black, some with Roman Satin lining and others silk lined. Made with stitching and pleated skirts. These costumes are worth regular \$10.00, 15.00, 20.00, and 25.00 each.

While they last \$5 00 each.

Shrewd buying finds us with 25 dozen only, Boys' Extra Heavy Ribbed Hose. (Mothers take note of this Sale on Thursday, the 24th.) Sizes 8 to 10.

While they last 25c a pair.

FUR COATS



A Father's Rebuke.

"As severe a rebuke as I know of," said a judge, "was one that a New York millionaire administered to his son. The son, like many millionaires' sons, is a hard drinker. He does no work. Most of the day he lounges at one or other of his clubs, taking a brandy and soda every hour or so, and in the evening, after a good deal of wine with his dinner, he drinks steadily until bedtime. Nevertheless he is a young and handsome chap, and he goes out during the season a great deal. One day he received an invitation to a bal masque, and that evening he discussed with his family the various disguises that he might reasonably wear. After a good deal of talk he was still undecided and, turning to his father he said, 'How would you advise me to go to this masque, sir?' 'Go sober,' the father answered bitterly."

A Typographical Error.

A pompous Englishman entered a fashionable New York restaurant and ordered a meal. While disposing of his soup he discovered a needle in the soup and registered his complaint with the head waiter.

"I say, old chap, that's rawther hard on a fellow. There's a needle in the soup," exclaimed the Britisher.

"Oh, not so bad, after all," replied the head waiter; "not so bad, simply a typographical error. It should have been a noodle."

Five Popes.

There are five great religious heads on the face of the globe. They are the pope of the Latin church, the schismatic or orthodox pope of the Greek church, the father of the faithful, ruling at Constantinople; the pope of Tibet, who has 500,000,000 subjects, and the schismatic pope of the Mohammedan world, who reigns at Morocco.

His Whistful Look.

"My husband is getting to be a scientific whist player."

"Is he? I've been wondering lately what made him look as if there was not much more left in the world that was worth trying for."

Squaring Him.

"He is considered a clever financier, is he not?"

"Why, where did you get that idea? He never beat anybody out of anything in his life."

The man who always stops to think before he speaks may not say much, but he seldom has to take any of it back.

Taking Him Down.

"Yes," said the pompous man, "we move in the best society when we're at home."

"Yes," replied the man with the cold gray eye. "I have some friends in that business too. Do you use the padded vans?"—Exchange.

Advice to the Doctor.

Doctor—Oh, we'll cure you in a very short time! Patient—You'd better. The longer it takes you to cure me the longer it will take me to pay your bill.

PERFUMES

THE MEDICAL HALL

Fred L. Hooper.

FUR COATS

An Item to be Considered.

Men's Fur Coats, we carry them (COON COATS THAT ARE COON COATS.) Inspect our stock and be convinced as to quality and price.

Also Ladies' Fur Coats in Baltic and Electric Seal, Bokharan and Persian Lamb, with Sable and Mink Collars and Trimmings.

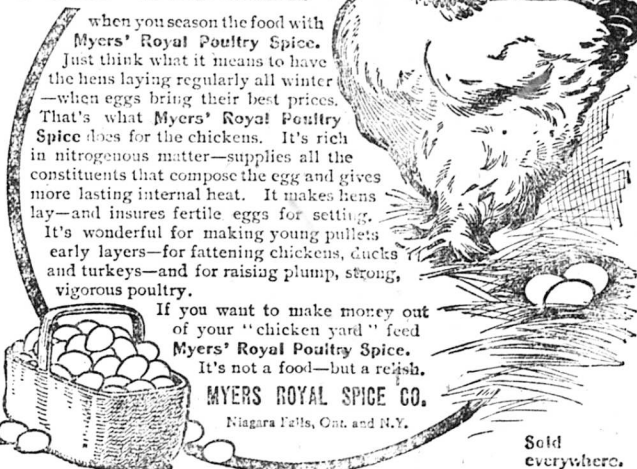
These Goods are Exactly as Advertised.



FRIDAY, REMNANT SALE DAY

NAPANEE'S MOST MODERN STORE

Hens Lay All Year Round



When you season the food with Myers' Royal Poultry Spice. Just think what it means to have the hens laying regularly all winter—when eggs bring their best prices. That's what Myers' Royal Poultry Spice does for the chickens. It's rich in nitrogenous matter—supplies all the constituents that compose the egg and gives more lasting internal heat. It makes hens lay—and insures fertile eggs for setting. It's wonderful for making young pullets early layers—for fattening chickens, ducks and turkeys—and for raising plump, strong, vigorous poultry.

If you want to make money out of your "chicken yard" feed Myers' Royal Poultry Spice. It's not a food—but a relish. MYERS ROYAL SPICE CO. Niagara Falls, Ont. and N.Y.

Sold everywhere.

Pluck and Success.

An argument against discouragement after repeated failures is offered by the life of George Frederick Watts, the great English painter.

That he was quite the most important of Great Britain's artists is now everywhere admitted, yet his merit was not generally recognized until after he had passed his sixtieth birthday. Before he died he said, with a smile, that he had never been discouraged once in spite of all the unjust criticism and, more maddening still, the utter indifference with which his pictures were received until after he had begun to descend the hill toward the valley of old age.

The Way Public Sales Were Formerly Conducted in England.

Candle auction was a well known method of procedure in England in the early days of the East India company. Public notices of such sales were first put up at the royal exchange. When the day came a candle exactly an inch long was placed on the auctioneer's desk. Directly the sale began the candle was lighted. So long as it continued to burn bidding went on merrily, but the instant the flame died away the goods were knocked down to the last bidder.

In this manner immense consignments of silks, indigo, spices and so forth were disposed of, thousands of pounds changing hands during the burning of the inch of candle.

Before the auction began a list was read over of the names of persons not permitted "to bid at the candle." This contained the names of those who had failed to pay their debts or had in any way wronged the company, who "blacklisted" them in consequence.

SUPERSTITIONS.

Things That Some People Imagine Are Signs of Bad Luck.

Some people otherwise sensible will draw back rather than walk under a ladder. Even strongminded women hesitate to show their contempt of this superstition when they hear that it prevents the single from marrying for that year and to the married it be tokens death. The Dutch hold that it was a sign that you would be hanged because of the important part which a ladder used formerly to play in the last act of the law. A Scotch tradition holds it lucky to wish when going under a ladder.

To miss the mouth in eating and drinking—virtuals is a sign of approaching sickness. Every time one turns a loaf upside down a ship is wrecked. Or this the Dutch say, "If a loaf lies topsy turvy it is not good." Scott in "The Tales of a Grandfather" says, "Never turn a loaf in the presence of a Month." Hazlitt in his "English Proverbs" quotes, "Are there traitors at the table that the loaf is turned the wrong side upward?"

That ill fortune attended the spilling of salt is an idea arising from the belief of the ancients that salt was incorruptible. It was therefore made the symbol of friendship, and if it fell casually the ancients thought their friendship would not be of long duration. In Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper" the betrayer is represented in the act of spilling salt.

Coming to Napanee

DR. Elmer J. Lake, Kingston, Ont., Specialist in all cases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Skin Blemishes. Pa., 1834 to 1897, will be at the

Campbell House, Napanee,

from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Every Other Wednesday.

LAST VISIT this season WED. NOV. 23rd. For consultation and treatment of EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT and SKIN BLEMISHES. HAIR MOLES, WARTS, BIRTHMARKS, etc., removed permanently. Eyes examined and fitted with glasses by electricity and latest optical instrument used in largest hospitals in New York City.

ICE

Furnished private families by the month, or sold by the ton to those requiring large quantities.

Full stock Choice Groceries Baled Hay and Straw. All at reasonable prices.

S. CASEY DENISON.